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COTTON SEED—WE ARE THE LARGEST SHIPPERS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR AMERICAN USE AND FOREIGN EXPORT

62.19

VETCH SEEDS—WE ARE THE LARGEST SOUTHERN IMPORTERS.

January 1912

January 1912

SEED CATALOGUE

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

849 BROAD STREET

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

AUGUSTA TERRITORY AGENTS FOR INCUBATORS, BROODERS, FEEDS, POULTRY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES.



SPECIALTIES FOR UNITED STATES WHOLESALE SEED TRADE.

GEORGIA-GROWN SEED—Cottons, Sativa Vetch, Villosa Vetch, Collards, Cow or Field Peas, Southern Giant Curled Mustard, Ostrich Plume Mustard, Okra, Watermelons, Soja Beans, Mexican June Corn, Pearl Millet, Spanish Peanuts, N. C. and Va. Peanuts, Valencia and Jumbo Peanuts, Red Spanish and Tenn. Reds, Peanuts, Upland Rice, White Multiplier Onion Sets, Burt Oats, Apple Oats, Bancroft Oats, Fulgum Oats, Chufas, Velvet Beans, Giant Beggar Weed, Japan Clover, Georgia Rye, Arctic Grass, Bermuda Grass, Bermuda Grass Roots, Texas Blue

Grass, St. Lucie, Para Grass and St. Augustine Sets, Teosinte, Amber and Orange Sorghum, Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane, Japanese Cane Stalk, Ribbon Cane Stalks, Red Top and Goose Neck Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Shallu, Kudzu, Johnson Grass, Sweet Potatoes, Look-out Mountain Irish Potatoes, Second Crop Irish Potatoes, Asparagus Roots and Seed, Beardless Barley, Frost King Turnips, Southern Prize Turnips, Seven-Top Turnips Burr Clover, Seed Pecans, Nixon Cantaloupe, Sweet Martha Cantaloupe, Southern Grown Field Corns, Bene Seed, Jap. Millet, Artichokes, Mel Alba.

ON MANY SOUTHERN SEEDS WE ARE LARGEST GROWERS AND CONTRACTORS
IN THE UNITED STATES FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TRADE.

USE FARMOGERM

—AND—

MAKE YOUR OWN NITRATES

Farmogerm is a preparation of Nitrogen Making Bacteria, carefully bred and selected to secure those with the greatest power of building nodules or lumps of nitrogen on the roots of legume crops—such as Peas, Beans, Clovers, Alfalfa, Vetch, etc. These nodules are 8 per cent. nitrogen and, by treating the seeds with Farogerm before planting, you can secure at an expense of \$2.00 per acre as much nitrogen as you would get from 1,000 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda.

The use of Farmogerm means a bigger and better crop of hay and enough nitrogen left in your land for your following crop of some other kind. The cultures come in bottles all ready to put on the seed, and are absolutely guaranteed to be strong, active bacteria that will produce results. Garden Peas and Beans will bear longer and give bigger crops when treated with Farmogerm.

A SOUTH CAROLINA EDITOR SAYS:

Columbia, S. C.
Sept. 4, 1911.

Dear Sirs:—

I have made several careful tests with the inoculated cow peas, planted without fertilizer or manure, against the same seed planted at the same time on the same land without inoculation, but with Commercial fertilizer on one and stable manure in another. So far the results are in favor of the plot inoculated with Farmogerm.

Please send me at once inoculation for 9 acres alfalfa and 40 acres vetch.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. E. GONZALES,
Editor of "The State."



These Nodules Are 8 per cent. Nitrogen.

A GEORGIA FARMER SAYS:

Kinder Lou, Ga.
Aug. 28, 1911.

Gentlemen :

Can you furnish Farmogerm to inoculate twelve bushels of alfalfa, and at what price? The Farmogerm I bought from you for cow peas and pinders has been a great success, and I am well pleased.

At any time I can do you any good in this part of the country call on me.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. S. McREE.

PRICE LIST

5 Acre Size.....\$9.00

1 Acre Size.....\$2.00

Garden Size.....50c

In ordering, state which of the following crops you wish to inoculate:

GARDEN PEAS

GARDEN BEANS

COW PEAS

CANADIAN FIELD BEANS

CRIMSON CLOVER

BURR CLOVER

RED CLOVER

BERSEEM CLOVER

ALFALFA

VETCH

SOY BEANS

PEANUTS

ORDER FROM

N. L. WILLETT SEED COMPANY,

849 BROAD STREET

Augusta,

- - - - -

Georgia

MONTHLY PLANTING CALENDAR OF GEORGIA

FOR GARDEN AND FIELD

JANUARY.

Plant English peas, white and yellow onion sets, asparagus roots, mustard, turnips, kale, spinach, parsley, radish, and cabbage plants. Sow Vetches, Georgia Rye, Wheat, Appler, Burt and Grazing Oats, Lawn Grass.

FEBRUARY.

Plant Irish potatoes, Spring turnips, radishes, parsnips, carrots, English peas, asparagus roots, beets, salsify, early corn, cabbage plants, white and yellow onion sets. Sow Burt, Appler, Baneroft and Grazing Oats, J. Artichokes, Beardless barley.

MARCH.

Plant beans, artichokes, beets, lima beans, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, cantaloupe, melons, okra, white and yellow onion sets, peas, pumpkins, radishes, mustard, turnips, collards, salsify, tomatoes, pepper egg, and cabbage plants, asparagus roots, bed sweet potatoes, Johnson grass, Bermuda grass seed, beardless barley, melons, rice, Spanish peanuts, G. millet, cotton and Irish potatoes.

APRIL.

(The Cotton Planting Month.)

Plant March garden list—omitting onion sets and cabbage plants—Plant cotton, velvet beans, soy beans, Johnson grass, chufas, rice, peanuts, sweet potato draws, Bermuda seed, pearl and Georgia millet, sorghum, cow peas.

MAY.

Plant pole beans, limas, okra, and all other things overlooked. Plant succession of most all vegetables. Plant Johnson grass, corns, melons, cow peas, sorghum, Georgia and Pearl millet, chufas, rice, cotton, V. beans, peanuts, soy beans, and sweet potato draws.

JUNE.

Plant cabbage, collards, beets and rutabagas. Plant Johnson grass, Lookout Mountain potatoes, Mex. June and Dent corn, cow peas, sorghum, pearl millet, chufas, King's cotton, velvet beans, Spanish peanuts, soy beans, and sweet potato draws.

JULY

Sow turnips, collards, spinach, kale, and other winter green crops. Fall crops of Lookout Mountain Irish potatoes. Late crops of early corn. Sow cow peas, Mexican June corn, sorghum, pearl millet, bur clover and Spanish peanuts, Johnson grass.

AUGUST

Plant spinach, turnips, kale, collards, winter radishes, mustard, lettuce, snap beans, early peas, cabbage. Plant cow peas, sorghum, Pearl millet, Lookout Mountain Irish potatoes, second crop of Irish potatoes, crimson clover, beardless barley and bur clover.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant winter radish, kale, spinach, mustard, collards, turnips, Bermuda, pearl, white and yellow onion sets. Sow turf oats, Burt, Appler, Baneroft and all rust proof oats, lawn grass, vetches, Georgia rye, beardless barley, wheat, crimson clover, bur clover, barley, Willet's Grain Grazing Mixture, grass seed.

OCTOBER.

Plant spinach, winter turnips, pearl, Bermuda and other onion sets, collards, cabbage plants. Sow winter pastures, Willet's Grain Grazing Mixture. Sow wheat, barley, Georgia rye, vetches, bur clover, oats—all kinds (Burt, Appler, Baneroft, Grazing and Texas), lawn grass, crimson clover.

NOVEMBER.

Plant Pearl, Bermuda, white, yellow and white multiplying onion sets, cabbage plants and asparagus roots. Plant vetches, crimson clover, Georgia Rye, wheat, Willet's Grain Grazing Mixture, barley, Appler, Baneroft, Grazing and all rust proof oats, lawn grass.

DECEMBER.

Plant cabbage plants, white and yellow and white multiplying onion sets. Plant vetches, crimson clover, Georgia rye, wheats, Appler, Baneroft and Grazing and all rust-proof oats and lawn grass.

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Best Adapted to Our Southern States

RETAIL MAIL ORDER—Send cash with orders. Remit in cash by express money order, registered letter (at your risk) or in postage stamps. No. C. O. D. orders sent unless money accompanies order for an amount sufficient to cover express charges both ways. Always state whether to ship your goods by postage or express, and do not forget to enclose the postage or express charges.

POSTAGE ALWAYS TO BE PREPAID BY US to any Point in the United States or
Cuba or Porto Rico is on a 1-lb. package, 10c.; 2-lb. package, 18c.; 3-lb. package, 25c.;
4-lb. package, 35c.

BY SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY at following rates (we must prepay); to any office of the Southern Express Company in the United States, on 1½-lb. or less package, 10c.; 2-lb. package, 14c.; 3-lb. package, 18c.; 4-lb. package, 26c.

MAIL FREE OF POSTAGE TO YOU—All Packet Seeds, assorted as wanted, including Beans, Peas, and Corn, at 5c each; 1 dozen, 60c.; 2 or more dozen, at 55c.; and all bulk seeds as priced, up to and including 4 ounces, all postpaid. We retail seeds at counter, at 50c. per dozen.

OUR PREMIUMS:—On each cash order, amounting to not less than \$10.00 at catalogue prices, we will mail free upon REQUEST a Nature book—"Nature in the Witness Box," by N. L. Willet; or \$7.50 orders Ferguson's Farmers Guide Compendium and Diary. On \$3.00 orders retail catalogue prices Garden Seed Department (not field seeds), we will mail you if ordered 1 years subscription to Sou. Cultivator Journal, (Atlanta), free.

A VALUABLE PREMIUM—Purchasers of \$2.50 or more at catalogue prices of seeds, can get for the asking postpaid, free, Willet's Cotton Manual—a book of 200 pages, carrying accurate tables showing the value at any price or any number of pounds or bushels, bale cotton, seed cotton, cotton seed, cotton pickers, wheat, rye, potatoes and hay.

"TRUCK FARMING IN THE SOUTH"—By Oemler, 274 pages. Illustrated. Cloth \$1.10, postpaid. Let us mail you this.

NOTE—This Catalogue is a Bulletin of Prices for the opening of the year. On all fluctuating seeds liable to get scarce and high in prices we are not bound by catalogue prices through the year.

PLANT DISEASES—Write to us for Gould's "When and What to Spray." See Gould's pages—28, 29, 30.

GUARANTEE—We select our stock with greatest care, and pay liberal prices. We feel justified in saying that all our seeds are the freshest and best to be found; but, at the same time, it must be distinctly understood that we sell no seeds with warranty or guarantee in any respect, expressed or implied, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If our seed are not accepted on these terms, return them it once and we will refund money.

GERMINATION TEST—Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them for germination. Put the seeds between the folds of a heavy thoroughly wet newspaper. Keep the newspaper damp for a week, and note results. The test of Cotton Seeds is cutting the seed with a knife—a good seed being mealy, oily and sweet.

PHOTOS—We ask our friends to make good photographs the coming season of individual fancy type-plants of garden, field, forage, etc., and mail them to us. We are especially anxious for photos of cotton stalks, various types, showing 200 or more bolls open per stalk. Must have these by October 1st.

GREEN GLOBE BUR ARTICHOKE—Unlike Jerusalem; a favorite French vegetable. The undeveloped flowered head or burs, as attached to the stem, are cut off and are cooked like asparagus—a most tender and excellent vegetable eaten with butter or French dressing; a New Orleans favorite. 1 ounce produces 300 plants, 6 ounces an acre. Sow in hot beds, and transplant in May, or, sow in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out to 4 inches; give it a winter protection with litter or manure, and transplant the following spring in rows 3 feet apart, 2 feet between the plants. Once planted, the bed lasts many years. Can be propagated from suckers coming up around the large plants. Take them up during the fall and plant them 4 feet apart each way; manure ground during fall and spade between the rows. Price, package, 10c.; ounce, 25c.; 1-4 lb. 75c.

GEORGIA ASPARAGUS SEED

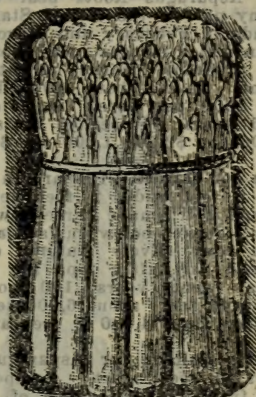
(Georgia Grown.)

NOTE—We are the largest dealers in Asparagus seed and roots in United States. United States seed trade supplied.

One ounce sows 35 feet, producing about 800 plants. 16 pounds sows one acre. One pound produces plants to set one acre. Sow seed in March or April.

To raise asparagus roots from seed, sow the seed thinly 1 inch deep in rows 15 inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin the plants to 4 inches apart. When one or two years old, set out in permanent beds.

Augusta Culture for Sowing Asparagus Seed—The plan adopted here by Augusta truckers is to open the row, sow 16 lbs. to the acre; cover with earth, 4 inches deep. This puts the seed into a continual moist environment. It takes sometimes one month for the seed to germinate. Scratch into them,



say once a week and when they begin to germinate drag off the over-laying earth down to one inch of the seed. When up, keep clean of weeds and thin the plants to 4 inches apart and when one or two years old it is better to set out in permanent beds.

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—Introduced by Senator Tillman, a fancy asparagus grower. He got his seed from an intensive fancy grower of Palmetto, near Charleston, who had, by long cultivation, produced highly superior strain—known as Muirheads; Tillman is now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous, grows larger and more uniform stalks and speers than any other variety. Has a less percentage of culms. Speers are nice and smooth, look well in bunches. The largest growers in America, who live near Augusta, pronounce this the best of all known asparagus. He have individual growers here who plant 300 acres of it. A South Carolina planter cleared this year \$90.00 an acre over all expenses, averaging from \$6.00 to \$12.00 a crate of 24 bunches each for his asparagus. See prices below.

GIANT FRENCH ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS—A variety of great reputation in France. We got our seed originally from France, and have carefully grown it here in large amounts. It is a first-class variety with beautiful smooth speers. It is of the very large size, and is known everywhere over the world as a fancy high-priced asparagus, used by French canners. Our growers here regard it next to the Tillman. See price below.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS—Very popular, and grown extensively for a generation around Charleston. Possibly more Palmetto is grown than any other asparagus. See price below.

BARE'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS—This is a variety better known farther north, and more largely used in that section than in the South.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL—Is regarded here as a rough, unsightly, and woody asparagus, and rather poor quality, but used a good bit North.

Price of Asparagus Seed—United States seed trade supplied. Get wholesale growers' prices. Retail prices, for all of above kinds, 1 lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., at 25c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—All of the above kinds of Asparagus Roots bear transportation to any part of the United States. Shipments made in February and March and November, in which months roots should be set. A most profitable market about Augusta. 1000 roots weigh about 100 lbs. Plant 4000 to 5000 per acre. Duration of bed 12 to 15 years. Prices of roots, 100 for \$1.00; 500 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$4.00.

Culture for Garden—Prepare in spring or fall bed 5 feet wide, 2 feet deep, fill in manure and soil; make three rows and set out roots 2 inches below surface and 6 to 8 inches in row. Every Autumn dress with manure and salt after tops are cut. Bed should last twenty years; 100 roots set bed 10 feet by 40 feet; about 6,000 sets an acre 6 feet apart, and 4,000 8 feet apart.

Trucker's Culture for Asparagus Roots—Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 or 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until finally the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich.

'Asparagus.' By Hexamar. 174 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

No. 2 Acme Asparagus Buncher—A greatly improved pattern with knife guide and adjustable headpiece for regulating the length of the bunch. No. 2, 7 to 9 inch Bunch, \$1.75. No. 3, Long Green 7-12 to 12 inch \$2.00. We note here that all asparagus is cut an inch or two below the soil. All spears allowed to grow 6 to 8 inches above the ground are green and when cut 6 to 8 inches underneath the ground they are white. Some markets prefer the green, and some the white. The green sell for the higher price, is more tender, and better flavored.

Asparagus Knives—We quote, 50c each.

Bush, Snap and Dwarf Beans.

Bean Crop Almost Total Failure.

'Bean Culture.' By Sevey. 144 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

For all beans, when sent by mail, add for postage: Half pint, 5c.; pint, 10c.; quart, 15c.

Culture—Beans can be sown for succession from end of February, or sooner, until September; bear until frost. Drop several beans every 2 or 3 inches in rows 30 inches apart; cover 2 inches deep. Don't work while dew is on beans for fear of rust. One quart sows 100 foot row; 1-1.4 bushels, 1 acre. Mature in 50 days; produce 150 bushels per acre.

IMPROVED ROUND POD, EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE—This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine.

The vine is dwarf, the pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth and producing enormously—the great market garden green colored snap bean. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50.

BLACK VALENTINE—(See Cut)—This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, and consequently can be planted earlier with less risk or injury by cold. It is fully as quick growing as the Red Speckled Valentine, very productive and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. Packet, 5c and 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; 1-2 peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50.



Black Valentine.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A very early variety; long, straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Claimed to be harder and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—The pods are large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful, rich golden, wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific; of dwarf, compact growth. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.40.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—One of the earliest of the wax sort; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of

the finest quality. One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.40.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color; a leading sort. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.40.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—It is as early as the Golden Wax; pods very long, tender, stringless and of fine, light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax—the truckers' favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.70.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS—Our hardiest bean; will stand some frost; preferred for early planting; long, green, flat pods. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—An old variety and a great favorite with market gardeners and others. Tender, yellow wax pods. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, or 100 to 1—A 7-week bean, medium to late; large vines, favorite for canning and pickling; productive; round pod; good, main crop. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the large pole Lima. The beans are large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well established. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.70.

HENDERSON'S DWARF SMALL LIMA—By successive planting can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snap. Bush is dwarf and beans are small Limas. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.75.

JACKSON WONDER BEAN—A brown flat bean, mottled with deep brown spots; size is somewhat larger than Sieva. Most prolific bush lima grown. Originated in Cobb Co., Georgia, and is fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in the dryest weather and is almost drought proof. Flavor is rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early and if kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.85.

BEANS—POLE.

Culture—Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way, four or five beans to a hill; plant the eye down; one quart plants 150 hills; half-bushel, 1 acre. Sow pole beans later than dwarf and leave three plants to hill. Dwarf

beans ready for table one and a half to two months; Lima, three months; pole three and two-third months.

OLD HOMESTEAD, or IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER—(See Out)—Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green color; a very prolific variety. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.75.



SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—Strictly a Southern bean. Stands the Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seeds dark yellow. Standard in this latitude. Favorite way to plant in the South is in damp low lands among corn, and let the vines grow up the corn stalks. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.75.

SMALL LIMA, or CAROLINA SIEVA—Similar in every way to large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.75.

TALL BLACK GERMAN WAX—Yellow pods. Bears richly flavored stringless pods of the same good quality as Dwarf German Wax. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.75.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.75.

CHALLENGE, or "POTATO" POLE LIMA—Plants are very productive. The pods are produced in large clusters, and average three to four inches in length; they are quite thick through, containing three to five, large beans, the ends of which are flattened. The favorite in New York and Boston markets. They are of excellent flavor. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.75.

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or **FAT HORSE**—Large, long round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve; of a silvery green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn hill bean for late planting for fall market. Packet, 5c.; and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 50c.; peck, \$1.75.

RED SPECKLE, CUT SHORT, or CORN HILL—An old variety; very popular for planting among corn; gives a fair crop without the use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; bean nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; white and marked with reddish-brown dots; makes until frost. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 50c.; peck, \$1.75.

BEETS.

Culture—One ounce plants 100 feet; 4 pounds, 1 acre. Soak seed 12 hours before planting. Can be sown pretty much all spring and summer and to November 15th. When planted February 14, matures about May 10. Crop is about 150 bushels per acre. Sow 1 inch deep, in drills 18 inches apart; thin out to 8 inches in drill. Beet tops can be eaten for "greens." (See Cut.)



Good Varieties—Blood Turnips, Early Basano, Eclipse, Egyptian.

EARLY ECLIPSE—The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe shaped, fine dark, red color; rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP—Trifle later than Eclipse, flesh deep blood red; tender and fine, flavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about three inches, slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture; tender of superior flavor. Packet, 5c.; 1-4 pound, 25c.; pound, 75c.

EXTRA EARLY, or BASSANO—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 75c.

IMPROVED LONG, SMOOTH, BLOOD RED—Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

HALF LONG BLOOD RED—Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces 25c.; pound, 75c.

SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE—A sweet white beet, preferred by some. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

BEET PLANTS—For December, January or February shipment. Cash with order f.o.b. express office. South Carolina coast, 1,000 \$1.50; 5,000, at \$1.25; 10,000, \$10.00.

SWISS CHARD, or "SPINACH BEET" LUCULLUS—Sow the seed as early as the ground can be worked, or in the fall in drills about a foot apart. Leaves can be cut six times in the season. The plant grows to a height of two to two and one-half feet. The stalks are heavily ribbed, and from ten to twelve inches long below the leaf, are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus. The leaves are large and crispy, tender and of fine flavor. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

BEETS FOR STOCK.

OR MANGEL WURZEL.

Culture—In Europe this is one of the necessary crops for cattle—500 to 600 bushels feed in winter and early spring. Sow 5 pounds to acre; sow in rows 2 feet apart and thin out to 12 inches in row.

NORBITAN GIANT—We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety of great size; flesh solid; a good keeper. Ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 55c.; 5 pounds, \$2.25.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A vegetable very closely akin to the cabbage and collard. It may be treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about two feet high and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk and develop to their entire height all at the same time.

PERFECTION—This is the variety for the South. The plant grows about two feet high, and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, one or two inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. It should be sown in May or for succession through the year, and cultivated the same as cabbage. One

ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Packet 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 1-4 pound, 50c.; 1 pound \$1.50.

CABBAGES.

"Cabbage, Cauliflower, Etc." By C. L. Allen. Cloth, 126 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book—60c., postpaid.

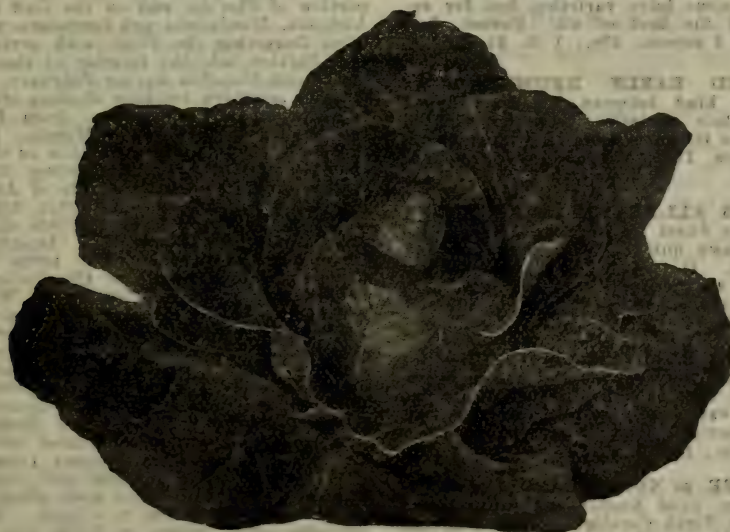
OUR CABBAGE SEED—We pay 50 per cent. more for our Long Island Cabbage seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America, who use cheap, imported seed; or on the other hand, cheap Puget Sound seed from the State of Washington. Puget Sound seed so largely sold now, have been thoroughly tested by the large cabbage growers on the South Carolina coast. The seed have proven unsatisfactory; because so large a portion of them in Southern plantings, go to seed at once in place of heading out. These are facts well worth your knowledge.

The whole line of our Cabbages are grown for us on Long Island by the best known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. There are no better cabbage seed in the world than those we offer. We sell our special cabbage seed—Enough to grow 3,000 acres in cabbages on Charleston coast.

Culture—One ounce makes two thousand plants, or 150 feet row; 5 ounces will plant an acre. Sow in beds almost any month in the year, usually from February to November. For winter crop sow in August and September early varieties. For late cabbage

thoroughly, then pulverize well with harrow. Lay off rows 30 inches apart. Make bed by throwing two furrows together with a turn plow. Firm this bed by running heavy roller down same; set plants 20 inches apart, well down in soil, so plants have the entire stem up to first leaves covered with soil. Pack the soil good and tight about roots and stems of plant. Do not fertilize at all until two weeks before your regular spring weather opens up. A complete fertilizer for cabbage should analyze 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, 7 per cent. ammonia, and 7 per cent. potash, one ton of this fertilizer should be used to the acre. About two weeks before your regular spring weather opens up, take a turn plow and throw a furrow away from plants in each alternate row, running the plow as near the plants as possible in this furrow. Drill your fertilizer at the rate of 1-2 ton to the acre; two weeks later treat the other alleys the same way. In covering the fertilizer be sure to work the soil well up and under the leaves of the plant.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—(See Cut.)—Early and well-known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principal variety that is grown by truckers for early shipments, and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage grow off Charleston of 22 pounds weight, all solid heads. 10 days later in heading than early Jersey Wakefield. 1-3 larger in size. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage, and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower, of South Carolina. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.



Early Charleston Wakefield.

sow late sorts March, April and May for June, July and August setting. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100 feet row.

Culture for Heavy Truckers—Select dark, medium low, well-drained land; break up

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—(See Cut.)—The earliest header among the flat varieties. 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield, more

delicate than Charleston Wakefield. A popular cabbage, and a large yield. Often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large, (sometimes 20-lbs.), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; 1 pound, \$1.50.



Succession.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Can plant close; not so large as some later varieties, but for extra earliness the best of all. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; 1 lb. \$1.50.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—One of the finest for second early or late sowing. Grown quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; 1 pound, \$1.50.

IMPROVED EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some, but very saleable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weighs from 10 to 12 pounds. Packet, 5c.; ounce 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA WINTER—A firm, solid header and keeps well; a favorite in North Carolina; either a spring or winter cabbage. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

EARLY WINNINGSTANDT—A Prussian cabbage; a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

GREEN GLAZED—For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

EARLY LARGE YORK—For very early sowing; an old English variety, heads small and slightly heart shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—8 inches in row. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD—Sow in September; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; is well-known. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish-green in color; broad and flat top. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.

About 500,000 plants are grown by our plant growers per acre, and 20 pounds of seed for the above purpose is planted per acre.

WILTED CABBAGE PLANTS—All Cabbage plants put in the ground pass through this wilted state. A plant withered and yellow carries no objection with it. The wilted plant will head quicker in the field by ten days than the green plant. The wilted plant assumes a semi-petrified state and will remain dormant six weeks. These facts are well known with the cabbage trade.

Our Plants are from seed sown in open field in October, November and December; are more hardy and frost resistant than hot-bed grown plants and ten days earlier. Cabbage plants may be set out along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia and in any portion of Florida, and on the Gulf Coast of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, any time after December the First, with perfect safety. Farther into the interior of these states and North Carolina during February. In the extreme northern sections of these states and in Virginia and Tennessee, from February the twentieth on through March. In Kentucky and farther West, as soon as the earth thaws sufficiently in the spring from the middle of March to the middle of April. At Augusta we plant as soon as Oct. 25th.

We offer only in large amounts and direct from our grower on Sea Islands, near Charleston who grows 150 acres in cabbages. Cabbage plants of Charleston Wakefield (large type), Extra Early Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Early Trucker, Succession. Delivery November, December, January, February, March and April. \$1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 at \$1.00—all to be shipped direct from grower by express. Plant in 2 to 3 ft. rows, 2 1/2 ft. apart; about 7,000 to 8,000 to acre. All plant orders positively must be accompanied with cash. Our plants come from choicest Long Island seed furnished by us; and not from cheap European or Puget sound seed which largely go to seed rather than to a head. We furnish also other plants in 1,000 lots besides cabbage plants, such as sweet potatoes, strawberries, tomato, celery, beet, lettuce, onion, etc.

CARROTS.

Culture—One ounce will plant a 100-foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile, deeply dug and light or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press soil down thin to 4 inches, so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 60c.

CHANTENAY—Deep scarlet, or uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 60c.

CARROTS—FOR STOCK.

Culture—Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter.

BELGIAN YELLOW—The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered as the roots grow largely above the ground. Four ounces, 15c.; 1 pound, 40c.; 5 pounds, \$1.75.

CAULIFLOWER.

Culture—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hot bed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Plant 30 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Packet, 20c.; ounce, \$1.50; 1 pound, \$16.50.

CELERY.

"Celery Culture," By Beattie. 150 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, 60c., postpaid.

Culture—One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown with profit extensively for market. Sow in April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days.

BOSTON MARKET—Dwarf branching variety, grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing-up than taller sorts. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.

WHITE PLUME—The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid and of a pleasing, nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.

GOLDEN SELF-BLEACHING—A self-

bleaching variety of the White Plume type, ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size as well as finer in quality; of a rich, golden-yellow color; crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 35c.; 1-4 pound, \$1.25.



Golden Self-Bleaching.

CELERY SEED for flavoring purposes, such as soup, pickles, sauces, etc., 1-2 lb. 25c.; 1 lb., 40c.

CELERY PLANTS—All kinds from November 1, to May. By express only, and cash with order. 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 for \$10.00.

GEORGIA COLLARDS.

Georgia Grown Seed—United States Seedmen Supplied.

Georgia grows Collard Seed for the United States. We are the largest Collard Seed growing contractors in America. We have made sales repeatedly, each carrying a sufficiency of seed to plant 60,000 acres in collards. The Collard is a kind of Cabbage that never forms a compact head.

The Collard is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest kind known), growing in any kind of fertile soil and the vegetable itself is fit for food from a plant ten inches in height up to a stalk of three to five feet. Then, after the top has been cut off the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the invincible stalk, are a delicious dish. The Collard is most palatable in winter, especially after a keen frost and even quite a considerable freeze only renders the flavor more delicate as well as the vegetable itself more wholesome. When properly boiled the winter-crisped leaves may be partaken of with keenest relish by almost any one.

Have often seen plants weighing 17 to 18 pounds. Planted in Augusta last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September if drilled. Plants will keep growing till spring. Every farmer's garden in the South Atlantic States grows collards. Thousands of the negro garden patches in the South grow nothing but collards. Negroes eat collard "green," three times a day, a market 5-cent collard boiled lasted through three meals. Negroes moving North miss the collard more than any other Southern food. There is no cheap equivalent for them in the North. Cabbage Collards planted here July 15th made plants

that were sold in December and January, 3 feet across the top and weighing sometimes 15 lbs. per plant. Possibly the principal market garden crop about this city. They are by many liked better than the Cabbage, or any other green-boiled stuff.

Culture—An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants, 150 feet row. Sow in spring or summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20, made plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6 3-4 pounds. Several feet each way out to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD—The old fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more; very tall and long stemmed. The Blue Stem does not head, grows tall, leaves are far apart and the leaves can be cropped and eaten and grow out again; whereas in the Cabbage Collard the leaves are bunched, close together, head up and cannot be cropped. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.



White Georgia Collard.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced ten years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. 1 Acre grows about 400 lbs. for seed purposes. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c. (See cut.)

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—A North Carolina variety, with short stems and large spreading leaves; easily withstands summer droughts and winter cold. Quality flavor excellent. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

MARKET GARDEN CORN.

Culture—Plant March and April or later, for successions, through July. One quart, 200 hills; 3-4 to 1 peck per acre. Usually planted about May 5th. Yields from 7,000 to 8,000 roasting ears in the shucks per acre. First picking will be about July 14th. Add postage on corn, 10c. pint; 20c. quart.

ADAMS' EARLY—Not sugar corn; small ears for early use. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$2.90; one ear, 5c.; 1 doz. 40c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—One of the sweetest of all corns; 3 to 5 ears; kernals deep. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; 1 ear, 5c.; 1 doz. 50c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The best late sweet corn in every way. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; 1 ear, 5c.; 1 doz. 50c.

MAMMOTH SUGAR—A late variety, with ears of the largest size. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; 1 ear, 5c.; 1 doz. 50c.

SNOWFLAKE CORN—The universal Augusta market table corn; white, juicy, productive and ears as big as field corn. Packet, 5c.; pint, 10c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.50; one ear, 5c.; 1 doz. 40c.

POP CORN—White Rice, Golden Beauty—For popping or forage purposes. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; 2 ears, 5c.; 1 doz. 25c.

CUCUMBERS.

Culture—One ounce for 80 hills; 1 1-4 pounds, 1 acre. Plant after frost half-inch deep, and thereafter every two or three weeks for succession, in well-manured hills, 6 feet apart. Thin to four plants in hill. Ready for use in 50 to 75 days. If planted March 25, mature about May 15; about 175 bushels per acre.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN—Very early, of attractive form and size, very prolific and especially valuable for market gardens because of these qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 35c.; pound, 90c.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN—Excellent for table or pickling. Fruit straight, handsome smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender, crisp; makes fine pickles. Packet, 5c.; bulk price same as Long Green.

ARLINGTON EARLY WHITE SPINE—The well-known standard trucker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green; with few white spines. Packet, 5c.; bulk price same as Long Green.

KLONDIKE CUCUMBER—The fruit average about 2 inches thick to 7 inches long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy white, crisp, and of excellent flavor. Comes in with the extra early sorts, for market gardener abundant yielder. Packet, 5c.; bulk price same as Long Green.

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER—(See Cut.)—New, shy seeder and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease resistant, resembling in taste the hot house product, and brings double price in market. Color is the same as Klondike, but the fruits are longer, averaging 9 to 10



Davis' Perfect Cucumber.

inches long, when in market condition. Packet, 5c.; One ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.00.

GHERKIN—West India; or Burr—Used in pickling. Round green prickly. Packet, 5c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, \$1.50.

EGG PLANT.

Culture—One ounce, 100 yard row; four ounces to one acre of 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Plant February 1st in hot-bed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th, about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit till killed by frost—say November 1. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows two by three feet

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—The type most generally grown is the New York Improved, which makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like lustre. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short sharp spines or prickles which also appeared to some extent on the stalks and under side of the leaves. These spines or prickles have, by continued selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered—Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet, 5c.; ounce (about 1,000 plants), 25c.

PEARL WHITE—(Seed originated in Georgia.)—A large, new, creamy white delicately flavored egg plant. White Pearl is identical with the New York Improved in growth, size, and form of fruit and flavor, the skin is a pale greenish-yellow. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 25c.

GOURDS—"NEST EGG."—Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; pound, \$1.50.

GOURDS MIXED—Packet, 5c.

KALE.

Culture for Kale.—Used for greens, helps make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than Spinach and a larger yield—the yield of Kale running sometimes 400 pounds

to the acre. A winter crop. Sow from August through the fall in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row, cultivate as cabbage. It is marketed in winter and the land then put down to other crops. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 3 pounds to 1 acre. For winter greens sow from August to Octo-

ber in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 8 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We frequently plant here about August 1st up till November and still through mid-winter and up until May 1st.

DWARF SCOTCH, TALL SCOTCH—Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Packet, 5c.; ounce 10c.; 1-4 pound, 25c.; pound, 65c.

LETTUCE.

Culture—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Re-set plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; two crops from one season under glass frames.

DEACON CABBAGE—Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Packet, 5c.; 1 oz., 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.25.

MAXIMUM, or IMMENSITY—A very large heading sort. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, who plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maximum entirely to lead the list of all lettuces. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 1-4 pound, 40c.; pound, \$1.25.

MAY KING—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. Packet, 5c.; ounce 15c.; 1-4 pound, 40c.; pound, \$1.25.

SILVER BALL—(Seed White)—The thick, light-green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.25.

BIG BOSTON—(See Cut)—Among the Southern truckers this is more largely grown than any other for shipping. Preferred on



Big Boston.

account of great size and solidity. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 1-4 pound, 40c.; pound, \$1.25.

IMPROVED HANSON—Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within, for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces 40c.; pound, \$1.25.

LETTUCE PLANTS—Shipment from November to May. Cash with order; f.o.b. express office, coast South Carolina—1,000 \$1.50; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 for \$10.00.

MELON—CANTALOUPE.

NOTE—A great commercial truck crop. Planted open ground March 25th, ripening about June 22d; produce about 60 crates per acre; crates 12x12x24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount to same as given for trucker cabbage.

Culture—Make hills four to six feet apart; plant one dozen seed to each hill after frost; thin out to four plants; pinch black vines; one packet seed for sixty hills; 1 ounce seed means about 500 seed; 1 1-2 pounds for one acre. Ripe in 100 days. (Sandy loam best.)

ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM CANTALOUPE—Most famous melon today in the United States. Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have largest contracts. Melon is small, sweet and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green changing towards salmon near the center, fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre, continues long in bearing. It takes 45 of these melons to cut a pound of seed. Packet 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound 75c. Special prices to heavy growers.

EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK, or POLLOCK—Our highest grade and seed from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer,

holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. Large Colorado shippers are asking \$2.50 a pound for their seed. Our price per packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c. Get prices on larger amounts.

THE NIXON—(A Georgia Cantaloupe)—(See Cut)—Georgia grown seed, pure type; Originated in this county and drove out every other cantaloupe for home and market use; weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, good shipper; deep ribbed; rind and flesh green yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in the Augusta market. It is especially liked because it is a large size combined with finest flavor. Our seed are carefully selected and true, and come from the immediate locality of its birth. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, always brings a fancy price wherever sold. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces 60c.; pound, \$2.00.



Nixon.

NEW FORDHOOK, or SWEET MARTHA CANTALOUPE—A large grower says, "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect cantaloupe I ever saw. It is about the same size as Improved Jenny Lind, very thick flesh, of orange yellow, very small seed cavity, comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long distance shipper. The vines are healthy and a very strong grower, often makes 1 doz. or 1-2 bus. measured; setting fruit close to hill and keep on setting fruit throughout the season to end of vine. They are well ribbed, very heavily netted, weighing about 1 1-2 to 2 pounds a piece. Will grow no other than Fordhook for my entire crop."

Messrs. A. F. Young & Co., large commission merchants, 308 Washington street, New York, wrote, "Fordhook cantaloupes sold today at \$2.25 per crate. Receipts of Colorado melons are heavy. There were seventeen car-loads unloaded today; of which we had four. They sold mostly at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per crate, so you can see your cantaloupes are selling considerably higher than Colorado cantaloupes."

Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., writes: "The Cantaloupes have given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor."

Our grower says: "The flesh is extra thick, very fine grained, salmon-orange, and of a sweetness and flavor that surpasses any melon I know of. In season of 1909 all the big hotels in Atlanta, Georgia, paid

me a premium of \$1.00 per crate; and used no other."

The best melon grower in N. J. says: "Fordhook is unlike in shape the Rocky Ford; considerably larger and a much better melon in every way! Our seed are fancy Georgia grown seed. We advise all cantaloupe market growers to plant Fordhook." Price, packet, 10c.; ounce, 25c.; 1-4 pound, 75c.; pound, \$2.50.

CHINESE—United States seed trade supplied. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

OSTRICH PLUME MUSTARD—(Seed grown in Georgia. United States seed men supplied.) Most beautiful mustard extant. Originated in Augusta, Georgia. It was in-



Sweet Martha.

NETTED NUTMEG—Shaped like a nutmeg. Highly scented; long and well known. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

MELONS—Water Melons—See Index for page.

MUSTARD.

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce, 100 feet, three to five pounds, an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in spring and fall; can be cut down here all the year around. Seed are cheap.

roduced by us to seed trade of United States. Many of them are putting in novelty lists. Plumes are tender, very long and finely crimped; pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Packet, 5c.; 1 oz., 15c.; 4 ozs., 35c.; 1 lb. \$1.00.

FORDHOOK MUSTARD—A strain intermediate in value between S. G. C. and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than O. P., but more curly than S. G. C. Packet, 5c., ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

WHITE MUSTARD—Used in large amounts for flavoring and pickling purposes. 1-2 lb., 10c.; 1 lb. 15c.; 5 at 12 1-2c.

GEORGIA OKRA.

These seeds are grown in Georgia. We supply the United States trade many thousands of pounds yearly. Large amounts dealt in—spot or contract. Extensive experiments are going on in Georgia this year to determine whether the fibrous okra stalks may not be made into paper. The outlook to date seems quite favorable.

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet drill; 8 pounds to one acre. Sow late in spring in drills 2 feet apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover 1 inch deep; use in 90 days.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST OKRA—Two or three weeks earlier than other Okras, produced after eight or ten years' of work through selection—two weeks earlier than any out of twenty varieties tested last year. Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing oftentimes when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods six to twelve inches long. Not heretofore listed. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

The Agricultural Dept. at Washington has



Southern Giant Curled.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—United States Seed trade supplied. Very highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

taken great interest in this Okra, as have our growers who have tested it this season. It is a dwarf Okra and is the earliest of all the usually sold Okras. The plants are uniform, and are as dwarf as any variety that is known, and while dwarf Okras have short pods, the Huffman has long pods, very long, and a bright green in color. The pods are decidedly angular in shape rather than round. It is an extremely abundant bearer.

LONG GREEN—Pods are dark green and stalks tall—about 7 feet. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

NEW WHITE VELVET, or LADY FINGER—Tender, white pods; pods round and smooth; a distinct variety. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

PERKINS' LONG PODDED—New, very prolific; pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very slim and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 15c.; pound, 40c.



New Dwarf.

NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—(See Cut.)—Early and will bear till frost. Height, about 4 feet. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

ONION SEED.

"The New Onion Culture." By Greiner, 140 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, postpaid, 60c.

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet row; four to five pounds to the acre. For onions sow in February, March, September or October in rich sandy soil, in drills one to three feet apart. Transplant five or six inches in row. Cover seed 1-2 inch in planting, or sow in hot-beds in winter, and transplant in spring. They grow quickly. Ready in 100 to 110 days. For the best results sow in cold frames in November, transplant in field in early spring. Ready for "bunching" 1st of April and ready for harvesting, June 1st. 200 bushels per acre.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. These dug in spring and kept

in sheds will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onions once dug rot so early. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

PRIZE TAKER—Large, globe shaped; light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Same price as Australian Brown.

WHITE PEARL ONION—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.50.

WHITE SILVERSKIN, or WHITE PORTUGAL—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 20c.; 1-4 pound, 60c.; pound \$2.25.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 15c.; 1-4 pound, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

BERMUDA VARIETIES—They are of a mild and delicate flavor and keep long. They produce full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South seed sown in August or September will produce fine large onions for market in early spring. Our seed we import from Canary Islands, direct from best of all growers. Texas grows hundreds of ears of Bermudas. Second early—later than Pearl, but sooner than Danvers or Silverskin. Plant about 5 pounds to acre. 1 ounce for 100 feet. Onions are flattened—about 4 inches in diameter.

WHITE BERMUDA—The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 25c.; 1-4 pound, 75c.; pound, \$2.25.

RED BERMUDA—This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Crop a failure. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 25c.; 1-4 pound, 85c.; pound, \$3.00.

CRYSTAL WAX—This is the pure white variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 50c.; 1-4 pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

ONION SETS.

(36 Pounds to bushel, September and October; 32 pounds to bushel, November and later.)

Our Onion Sets are grown on the lakes in Ill.; screened to 1 inch, clean, firm, small. We do not use the Louisville sets, tho' 25 per cent. cheaper, because they are more trashy, wet and soggy and are larger in size—far more expensive in end.

We are largest dealers in Onion Sets. We buy in car lots. Merchants in Augusta territory can get the lowest wholesale quotations by writing. On mail orders add 10c. quart for postage.

Onions as a Succession Crop—Plant the following sets in the fall: the Pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Xmas. Bermudas a little later, and the other kinds still later. For a matured crop Pearl will ripen first. Bermudas will ripen second in order, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver

Skin will ripen last. A succession Onion crop both for selling in green bunches, and for selling in their ripened state full size, can be had by planting in the fall early and at the same time Pearl Bermudas and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

Culture—One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in spring or September or October, four inches in row 1-2 inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky plant onion sets for big onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the highest price received for early onions warrants the outlay.



DANVER'S YELLOW—(See Cut)—Plant from August to and through March. A fine productive variety; skin, yellow; flesh, white; comparatively mild and well flavored. Quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—(See Cut)—Thirty-six pounds to bushel, summer or 32 pounds in winter. Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia.) We are heavy

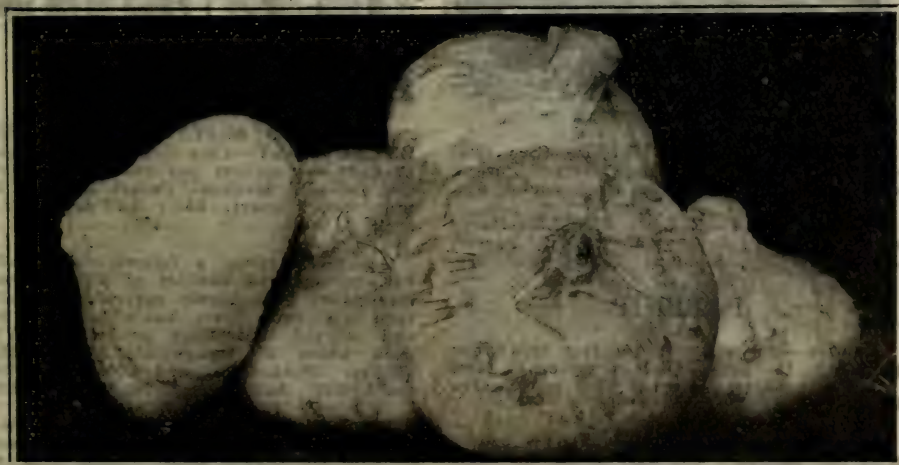


contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; productive, mild. Quart, 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

WHITE SILVER SKIN—Plant from August to and through March. This is a uniformly early, round, tender and very handsome variety, with an opaque, white skin. Quart, 15c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.

WHITE BERMUDA SETS—Plant September through November. Sets sold only in fall. An early, universal market spring harvested onion. Color, pink-white, shape, flat; mild fine flavor; our second early onion, coming after Pearl, but before Yellow Danver's and White Silver Skin. Grew quantities Bermuda Onions at Augusta in 1911 weighing 2 1-4 lbs. each. Truckers always grow the three successive onion crops. Green onions from Bermudas can be marketed early in the year. Hundreds of cars of the dried Bermuda big onions are sold yearly in the South. Bermuda sometimes are here by May 1st. We are large jobbers. Quart, 15c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

PEARL ONION—(See Cut)—Plant Sept. through Nov. Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in green bunches Christmas time or early in January; not good keepers. Grew quantities Pearl Onions at Augusta this past year, weighing 2 1-4 lbs. Our truckers plant Pearl for their first crop,



Pearl Onions.

Bermuda for second crop, and Silver Skin and Yellow Danver's for third crop, giving a succession of onions for three months. Sets sold only in fall. Quart, 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

YELLOW MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS—Bottoms. (Grown in Georgia). Plant in September or October. By March or April each shallot has grown into a bunch of forty to sixty shallots. The tops and bottoms together are eaten. Some contain 36 onions to the bunch—grown here at Augusta; have grown them 72 to the bunch. Quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75.

WHITE MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS—BOTTOMS, 32 lbs. Grown in Georgia. Plant from Sept. to January. By March or April they grow into bunches as many as 30 or 40 in a bunch. This Onion is White, is not as sharp pointed as Yellow Multiplying Shallots, and somewhat smaller, not as strong in taste. Sold largely and early for soup bunches. New onions, also for strings for flavoring purposes. Quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75.

ONION PLANTS—All kinds. Cash with order. Delivery November to April. F. O. B. coast South Carolina by express, 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 for \$10.00.

Bermuda Onion Plants, set out in February, March or first of April in well prepared soil. Set in 2 feet rows about 6 inches apart in the drill, work dirt away from bulb, leaving it almost entirely exposed. Same price as above.

PARSLEY.

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet; soak seed. Sow in spring to fall. Thin out in drills to four inches apart.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—(See Cut)—Bright green; beautiful variety. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 60c.

PLAIN PARSLEY, or SINGLE—Hardy and stronger in flavor than curled. Packet, 5c.; ounce 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 55c.

PARSNIP.

Culture—One ounce to 150 feet drill; four pounds to the acre. Drill in spring in rows 18 inches apart. Thin out to 6 to 8 inches in row.

HOLLOW CROWN, or SUGAR—Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock-feeding use. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

GARDEN PEAS.

NOTE—Pea crop largely a failure, worst in 30 years; some varieties cut out almost entirely.

Our peas are grown for us on the North-west Canada lands—free from weevils and holes. We deal in them in large quantities at wholesale. If you order sent by mail, add for postage, 5c. per half-pint; pint, 10c.; quart, 15c. Buy peas for home use always in bulk—not papers.

Culture—One quart to 150 feet row; 1 1/2 bushel per acre. Peas can be planted here from January to August. Sow in single or double rows, four feet apart, and two inches in row. Ready for use in 50 to 90 days. Average date for planting February 10th and average date for marketing maturity for the early kinds, April 25th, of the medium kinds, May 10th, and of the late varieties, June 1st. Average yield, about 100 bushels per acre.



FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY—(See Cut)—Crop a failure. Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 35c.; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90.

ALASKA—(Crop a failure)—A standard variety, and the earliest of all blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a larger size, and 10 per cent. more productive. Vines grow about 20 inches high, of excellent quality. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.35.

TELEPHONE—(Crop a failure.)—One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor. Pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop.

Height, 4 feet. The juicy sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart 35c.; half-peck, \$1.30; peck, \$2.40.

GRADUS—A most popular high quality, extra early wrinkled Pea. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but is within two or three days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Gradus is a wrinkled pea, growing about 30 inches high; the pods are of a bright green color, measuring 4 inches or more in length, as large as Telephone, well filled with luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality and retain in a remarkable manner their color and attractive appearance after cooking. A little tender, so it should be sown in the warmest spot in the garden. A grand pea in all respects. Packet, 10c.; pint, 30c.; quart, 50c.; half peck, \$1.90; peck, \$3.50.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Crop a failure. Second early; wrinkled. One of the finest varieties for family use; standard. Sow thick. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint 20c.; quart, 35c.; half-peck, \$1.30; peck, \$2.40.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Main or late crop. A large, heavy pea, a good cropper; grown everywhere. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.50.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Tall and prolific; abundant fruit; large pea. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

MCLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM—Crop a failure. Early Dwarf, 1-1.2 feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 35c.; half-peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.25.

PEPPER.

Culture—One ounce to 1,500 plants; four ounces to the acre. Plant in early spring in hot-beds or boxes. Set out in rows two feet apart and 18 inches in row. When seed are planted in hot-bed in February, transferred to field after frost, they are ready for market during May, and average about 120 bushels per acre.

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN, or GOLDEN BELL, or QUEEN—Bell-shaped; mild flavor; golden yellow. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MONSTROUS—A favorite for pickling or for managoes; find thick and fleshy. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Conical; red; hot. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

CHINESE GIANT—Enormous size, thick fleshy form, glassy scarlet. About 4 inches broad, 4 or 5 deep; fruit sets in clusters, flesh mild like apples. Slice serve like tomatoes. Very few seed—hence high price of seed. Sometimes they are 14 inches around. Packet, 10c.; 1-2 ounce, 20c.; 1 ounce, 35c.; 4 ounces, \$1.00.

RUBY KING—Popular, large red pepper,

Plants grow two feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple; fine for managoes. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

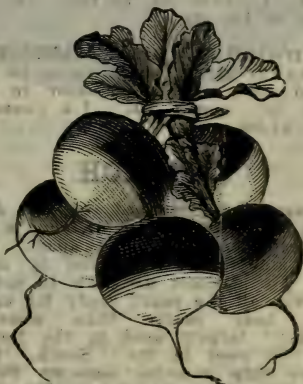
RADISHES.

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet; three pounds to acre. Sow in drills in early spring and to June for succession; thin out as needed. Row 12 inches apart. Sow also in early fall or winter. Radishes can be planted in open February 15th, and the "French Breakfast" will mature in about 36 days. Usually sow April 1st. Average yield about 1,200 to 1,500 bunches per acre. One dozen to the bunch.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; pound, 50c.

HALF LONG SCARLET RADISH—A half long, fine radish, well known. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; pound, 50c.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED—(See Cut.)—An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine; with bottom and tip clear white; stems and leaves small. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Olive same. Same price as above.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER—Best fall and winter variety. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest as well as hardest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 2 ounces, 15c.; 1-4 pound, 20c.; pound, 50c.

Dwarf Essex Rape, or Georgia Salad.

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows two feet apart, or sow in August and September and October; 15 or

20 pounds acre. Our seed are best English and not the cheaper German grown.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year. For pasture, can be sown in early spring, or in June or July. Makes for pasture a good combination with rye, or peas. Broadcast about 20 pounds to the acre. Hogs and sheep do well on it. As cattle tread it out, they should not be kept in the pasture longer than to supply their wants. Without a rival for fattening sheep and cattle.

The best for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when six or eight inches high to 6-inch plants and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high, 6 inches above ground and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut in about six weeks. Four ounces, 10c.; 8 ounces, 15c.; pound, 20c.; 5 pounds, 60c.

SALISFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTERS.

Sow in early spring, on light, rich, soil, in drills 14 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches in the row. The roots will be ready for use in October, and will sustain no injury by being left in the ground during the winter. Sow also in September and October; 1 ounce for 75 feet row. Ready for use in 140 days.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

SPINACH.

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills 1 inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. For summer use, sow in spring. A good crop all the year; ready for use in 35 days. Less coarse than some other "greens," largely used in the North, and should be used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. A companion crop with kale. For Northern market it is usually planted in August; yields from 150 to 200 pounds per acre. It is used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. It is usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops.



Bloomsdale Savoy.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—(See Cut.)—The variety most generally used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves large, round and thick, very

much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 1-2 pound, 15c.; pound, 25c.; 5 pounds, at 20c.

LONG STANDING—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time without running to seed. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 1-2 lb., 15c.; pound, 25c.; 5 pounds, at 20c.

SQUASH.

Culture—One ounce to 25 hills, 4 pounds to one acre. Sow in hills same time cucumbers and melons. Bush varieties three or four feet apart; running kind six to nine feet. Average planting April 1st: "Early Bush" will mature May 20th, and later varieties June 20th; two crops a year for "Early Bush," which when planted last of March will mature May 15th to May 25th; yield 275 bushels per acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Early well-known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound 75c.

SUMMER CROCKNECK—Early; fruit, yellow; hard shell; watery excrescences. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

MAMMOUTH WHITE BUSH—This is of true bush growth, nearly as early as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

BOSTON MARROW—A fall and winter variety; large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange, with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

HUBBARD—The most popular of all winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is of large size, often weighing from nine to twenty pounds. Color bluish-green, occasionally marked with a brownish orange. Flesh is fine grain, dry and excellent flavor. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 25c.; pound, 85c.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Culture—Plant fall, winter or spring, except when ground is actually frozen. Protect with litter when ground is frozen. Shipment from Oct. to March; manure 400 lbs. to one ton per acre; ammonia 4 per cent. phosphoric acid 6 to 8 per cent. potash 8 to 10 per cent. Set out in 3 feet rows 15 to 18 inches apart; about 9,000 plants per acre.

Strawberry Plants—Excelsior, Imp Lady Thompson, Klondyke and Gandy; 150 plants, delivered \$1.00; 300 plants assorted, delivered, \$1.50; plants in quantity, \$3.00 per 1,000, express extra.

Virginia and Red Bird—\$4.50 per 1,000.

TOMATOES.

"Tomatoe Culture." By Tracy. 150 pp. Cloth. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, 60c.

Culture—One ounce to 1,000 plants; 8 ounces, one acre. Sow in hot-beds or boxes, January to February. Transplant 3 to 3 1-2 feet apart after frost, when two inches high, in open ground. Succeeds 50 per cent. better when trained in sticks or frames. Ripen between June 15th and July 1st; make usually about 100 bushels per acre. Crop can be matured up to frost. Fertilizer formula per acre, 500 pounds cotton seed meal 300 pounds acid phosphate and 200 pounds kainit.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST TOMATO.

Listed for the first time. By many years of continual crossing, we now present the earliest tomato known to the trade. Its stalk is about that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls like Earliana; tomato round, dark red, small core and small seeded cells. Many last season weighed more than a pound each. Large shipments were made last year weighing over a pound each, twelve to a basket and 72 to a crate.

Absolutely this is the earliest Tomato known. It has been thoroughly tried out. Mr. Caleb Boggs, of Delaware, one of the finest Tomato experts in America, made an absolute scientific test of this Tomato this season from seed sent from Augusta. He pronounces this to be the earliest of all, making ripe Tomatoes in a latitude as high as Delaware is, by June 3rd. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of Tomatoes, will see at once what a remarkable production, and what a valuable one, is this Huffman Tomato. It was produced near Augusta, Ga. It has been known here in a small way for some 3 or 4 years. Price, only in bulk, 1 oz., 50c.; 1 pound, \$6.00.

THE STONE TOMATO—Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most kinds. Large in size and heavy cropper. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.; pound, \$2.00.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—Large smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.; pound, \$2.00.

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium-sized, smooth and of a purplish-carmine color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 25c.; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.00.

EARLIANA (SPARKS)—A very early, tall variety, forming ripe fruit much earlier than some varieties. The fruit is large, smooth of a bright scarlet color, and of fine quality; very valuable for early market use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.; pound, \$2.00.

PONDEROSA—An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine in color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 25c.; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

IMPROVED TROPHY—Strong growing vigorous and productive vine. Its large, solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep rich red fruit. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.; pound, \$2.00.

SELECTED PARAGON—A second early, bright crimson; resembles the Acme in size

and shape; bears transportation; fine canning tomato. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.; pound, \$2.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.25.



NEW EARLY ACME—(See Cut)—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.25.

MATCHLESS—The finest and best of the new canning Tomato. Really our finest tomato. Color same as Acme, but larger in size and better shipper and canner. The canner's favorite. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.; pound, \$2.00.

TOMATO PLANTS—Cash with order. Engage plants in January or February. May 1st, field grown plants, 1,000 for \$1.75; 5,000 at \$1.50; 10,000 for \$12.50—all by express and f.o.b. South Carolina coast. Tomato plants we can ship from Florida, March 15th.

TURNIPS—SPRING SOWING.

We make large, annual growing, contracts in Turnip Seed. Can supply the trade at lowest prices.

Culture—One ounce for 200 feet, drill; 1 1-2 pounds, one acre. Sow in drills, which are 24 inches apart. For fall and winter turnips, from July to October. Thin to six inches. Sow spring varieties early in spring—about March 1st. Ruta Bagas are best sown about September 1. Turnips are an important item of human and stock feed, both turnips and green tops being used, while not a legume. Turnips as a cover crop seem to improve the land (by aeration) almost as much as legumes. Cotton and corn make fine crops after Turnips, and when we consider that only two pounds of seed are required for an acre with a net cost per acre of 80c. and when we consider the value of Turnips for the human and cattle food, the wonder is that a much larger amount of turnips are not grown than are grown.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Strap leaf; spring sowing. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

EARLY PURPLE TOP—Strap leaf; spring sowing. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

TURNIPS—FALL and WINTER.

SEVEN-TOPS—Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes a great amount of salad or greens. Do not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

GEORGIA FROST KING, or SOUTHERN PRIZE—(See Cut)—(United States trade supplied.) This Turnip always shows the "Seven-Tops," which are largely used in the South for greens. The tops for boiling are chopped off from fall till spring, coming out again each time. Differing though from Seven-Tops which is simply tops. The Southern Prize has large white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter till late in spring, when other turnips are pithy. This turnip is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops.



Frost King.

Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

BON AIR RUTA BAGA—The largest Ruta Baga in existence. Strictly American. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

YELLOW IMPROVED PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA—Of fine strain. A good plan for Ruta Bagas is to follow after oats or wheat. Plant in June or July. Those not eaten from the field can be pulled up from November 1st to 15th. Cut tops and store them in the barn; does not hurt them to freeze. Cows and family can be fed from same pile. Healthful and appetizing for both. One quarter acre will make enough for family and two cows. Sometimes grow to 10 pounds in weight. We sow often about here at Augusta in September and in 1908 we sowed in November getting fine early spring crop. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

LARGE WHITE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK, or GLOBE—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

POMMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

WHITE EGG—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

Early Red Top Globe.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

YELLOW, or AMBER GLOBE—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

LARGE COW HORN—(See Cut)—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



Cow Horn.

WATERMELONS.

An important Melon Test was made in 1904 by the South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, S. C. (see bulletins), from watermelon seeds, same types, coming from Colorado and the West, Florida and Augusta. The test proved that Augusta Melon Seed produced watermelons 20 per cent. larger than Western seed, and 10 to 15 per cent. larger than Florida seed. This shows superiority conclusively of Augusta Melon Seed. Our own test is that Augusta Melons, too, are the sweetest.

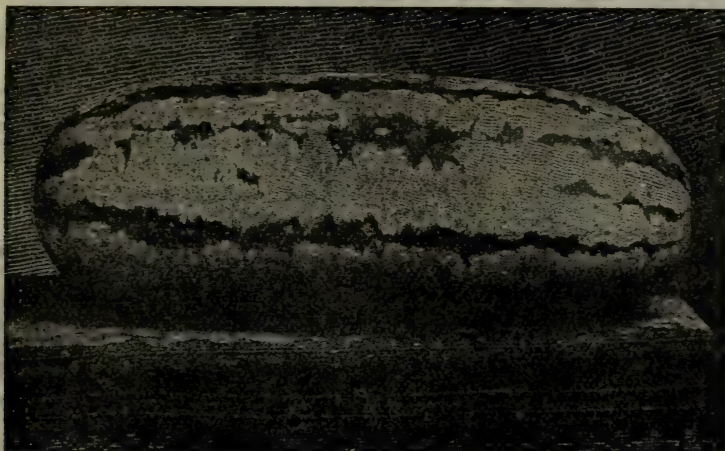
NOTE—We know individual Georgia melon truckers who have each lost \$3,000 to \$5,000 from using cheap Colorado melon seed and the still cheaper Florida melon seed. We are the only seed house in America, we believe who refuse to handle this Florida and Western watermelon seed—seed that can be bought by jobbers at 15c. a pound.

NOTE—All these melon seed grown in Augusta, Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. We are in the largest and very best melon shipping district in the United States. Augusta inaugurated in 1867 melon shipping business northward. Our seed are taken from 20-pound melons and above eight to ten melons to one pound of seed. We sell the large truckers who would not dare use the 12c. and 15c. contract melon seed as supplied to United States seed trade, from Florida. Northern and Western seed, too, are not good here. Northern seed make

6 or 8 small melons per vine, while our seed make 2 or 3 big ones. Seed sown in the States of Oklahoma and Kansas, and other Western States, produce often melons in the South with hard, white spots in the hearts. The melons do not always mature and are small. Florida seed also produce small melons.

shipped 21 cars of melons and saved, also 2,500 pounds of melon seed from the 60 acres

BRANCH'S AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—Mr. Branch's plantation is adjoining the one on which the Rattlesnake melon was first introduced. Mr. Branch has been growing it



Rattlesnake.

Culture—Dig holes ten to twelve feet each way, two feet deep, and fill up with fresh mould and manure. Plant in spring 10 seed to hill and thin out to 2; two pounds to an acre; one packet to thirty hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—there being about 200 seed to the ounce. The trucker's usual plan for field melon is to plant six seed to hill and thin out to two.

Some plant hills 10x10 feet and some 8x12 feet. The guano used per acre is 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 100 pounds acid phosphate and 100 pounds kainit; 400 melons, or one-third of a car per acre, is

extensively for 25 years, with careful selection each year. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 35c.; pound, \$1.00, or postpaid, \$1.10.

'JUNE 10th MELON'—Known as Augusta Round White.—Known too, as "Sheep Nose."—Matures here June 12th to 15th. All others mature about July 4th. Best and earliest home melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines, but heavy bearers. Plant thick. Tender rind. Flesh, light red. Sweet, brittle, good flavor. Shape, round. Color, whitish. Melons 20 to 30 pounds. A great acquisition among melons. Bears on



Watson.

usually obtained. Planting time is from March 20th to April 20th. They ripen from June 15th to July 3rd. The truckers about here plant about 1-1.2 pounds per acre. It takes something like six to ten melons to make one pound of seed, and one acre in melons will save from 75 to 100 pounds of seed. An Augusta trucker, in 1908, planted 60 acres in melons and he

vines continuously during season. This melon is grown here exclusively by all our market men for the early market. Only listed by us. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound \$1.00.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—(Also called "Gypsy.")—(See Cut.)—This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than this county. It

originated here at Augusta, and this is the most advertised of all melons. The genuine seed should be had each year from this county. This was the original melon shipped North in 1867 which so whetted the Northern appetite for watermelon. Is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing. Medium early—ripens about July 3rd. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c. Ours are the highest type of seed.

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF—A green-white, elongated melon, with crisp red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grown to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 60 pounds each; medium early—ripens about July 3rd. Originated

melon. A grower here grew Watson last year weighing 80 pounds. A large Georgia grower says: "I've grown all the melons; Watson is best of all. Will ship further keep in Commission House longer than any melon. Have kept them till Xmas." We are largest jobbers Augusta grown seed. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

CUBAN—QUEEN—Specially a wet weather, sandy land watermelon, prolific, three to the vine, size 30 to 80 lbs, good shipper, carry farther than Watson, do not sunburn; keep long in the field—till November covered in straw. No rotten ends, especially sweet and has driven out many other melons around Augusta. Price: Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; 1 pound, \$1.00.

CONQUEROR ANTI-WILT WATERMELON



Conqueror Anti-Wilt.

around Augusta. It's a beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends. No better melon known. The cut of Watson would do for Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

WATSON MELON—(See Cut)—An Augusta melon shipper who grows 500 acres in water melons says of Watson that the melon does not go to pieces or give away under the sun. He regards it as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, Edem or Blue Gem, holds up as well as any. The melon is almost seedless, some not having one-third as many seed as other melons. Seed often have no cavity or holes for the seed, but are embedded solidly in the flesh and scattered promiscuously. The biggest Florida shippers are planting of Watson heavily. Seed demand 1909, was more than supply. Weighs 30 to 60 pounds, one grown at Augusta, 103 pounds. Our seed are the choicest. Originated near Augusta a few years ago; very prolific—six car loads on ten acres often made; shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—oftentimes 50 to 60 pounds; two melons to the vine; no ends; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seeds white, smeared with yellow. No finer eating melon ever known. Not until this year have we been at all able to sufficiently supply the demand for this elegant, new

ON—(See Cut)—An absolute wilt-resistant melon. After ten years of work by U. S. Government near Augusta, this watermelon has been perfected and will be put on the market for the first time. It is as fine a shipper and as good an eater as is the Eden Gem. It is a somewhat larger melon, weighing 40 to 60 lbs. It is a tremendous saving on melon growers who have heretofore experienced heavy losses, because of their fields being infested in wilt after the 3rd year, making impossible the growing for eight or ten years thereafter of watermelons. This melon means a revolution in melon growing. The annual loss of melons in wilt fields is almost incalculable. The owners of wilt-resistant land, can now use their own lands for melon growing, whereas, heretofore they have been compelled to rent farms. The melon is green and white stripe, and somewhat more elongated than is Kolb Gem, and is as fine a shipper as regards toughness of rind as any melon on the market today. Price: Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 35c.; pound, \$1.10.

KLECKLEY SWEET MELON—The melon is oblong, square and very sweet with but few white seeds firmly set near the rind. Vines are strong growing; very prolific and numerous to the vine; melons not large—about 20 pounds; rind too thin for shipping; seed small and clean white. So popular is this home eating melon that the supply each year of seed is not one-fourth of the demand,

and the market is bare of seed before half the season is out. The fruits are oblong, rind is dark green; flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within a half-inch of the rind. The quality of the meat is very rich and

Kolb Gem far better eater and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed is white. Medium early; ripens about July 3rd. Planted in S. C. largely. One grower plants 1,000 lbs. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

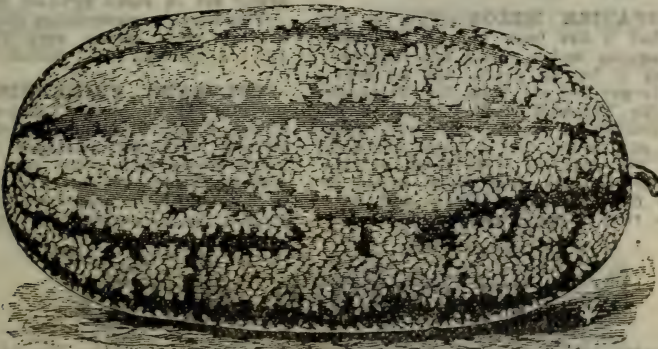


Kleckley.

sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden its is supposed to be without a superior. Ripens about July 3; medium early. Prolific—2 to 3 vine. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

THE JONES MELON—Rind dark; flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind trifle thicker than above melon; 65 to 70 pounds frequently size of this melon. Originated near us only a few years ago, yet it has sprung into widest popularity, and is one of

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER, or ICEBURG—As good a shipping melon as Kolb Gem; quality far better and flavor sweeter; a far better keeper; somewhat longer and heavier than Kolb Gem; very dark bluish-green rind, small grayish stripes, bright red flesh; seed black; as good shipper as Kolb Gem; while quality of meat is far better; will keep longer than any known melon; medium early; ripens about July 3rd; 800 to car. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.



Carolina Bradford.

the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3. A grower at Augusta, this past season grew Jones' melons weighing 80 pounds. Nothing better for home market, but they break in shipping. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

EDEN MELON—Round; striped, cuts rich red, 1,000 to 1,100 to car. Large Northern demand. This melon by shippers is thought to be better than Kolb Gem. This melon has such a tremendous sale that we have had large amounts grown for us of high grade seed, and can supply all demands. Bluish cast melon and elongated; larger than

CAROLINA BRADFORD—(See Cut)—Is a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melon grows to a large size; rind dark green, with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early; ripens about July 3rd. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

NEW HOLMES MELON—Shape, large round like Eden, but longer; color dark green, with very dark stripes; seed black; very prolific, matures as early as Kolb, not quite as early as Eden, but earlier than Blue Gem or Triumph. The two largest

melon shippers in the South are now using this melon for shipping purposes. Mr. J., with thirty years experience as a grower, and shipper of thousands of cars, writes us June, 1910: "Now selling car after car New Holmes at \$175 per car f. o. b. my station, while Tom Watson, Kolb Gem, and Eden are bringing maximum \$150.00. The New Holmes grows large, perfect in shape, longer than Kolb Gem, and has a thick durable rind, stands shipping to any point. About 750 Holmes melons fills a car 36 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, 4 ft. deep. I regard it as the finest melon I ever saw, and I have raised and tried thousand of cars. Have 175 acres now, and expect to plant no other 1911." Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; 1 pound, 90c.

TRIUMPH—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson, ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. The largest of all melons—have weighed 120 pounds; late; ripens about July 10th. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

IMPROVED KOLB GEM—Is about the same shape as the old-fashioned Kolb. Dark green rind, with a distinct stripe of lighter green. Black seed, more prolific and attractive than the old kind; deeper red flesh and not so tough and white hearted as the old kind. 30-lb. fair size. Ripens about July 4th. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 28th. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

LARGE SPANISH MELON—This is the first year that it has been put on the market. An Augusta melon crank has however, been growing it for 25 years, and he says: "It grows larger for me than the Triumph, is round like Triumph and I grow it to weigh 75 pounds or more. It will keep longer than any melon that I know of; does not sink at the end like Kolb Gem, outside reminds me of the old Scaly-Bark melon in color. The flesh red, firm, crisp and very sweet. The rind is hard and tough, and is

as thick as the Kolb Gem. Packet, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

HARRIS EARLIEST—A new watermelon. The earliest watermelon on the market, coming in about June 15 to 20. This melon is remarkable for its productiveness, and will out yield any early melon in cultivation. It is remarkably uniform in shape, having a mottled skin, with green and white stripes, making a most beautiful and attractive appearance. The flesh is red. The melons weigh about 17 pounds. We specially recommend it to melon growers who grow for market and shipping at the best early watermelon; especially valuable variety for the earliest melon for home use. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

McGUIRE, also called **TINKER**, **PEARSON** and **HOKE SMITH**—This is a new melon, and was quite a favorite one in the South this season; is exceedingly productive, and is a strong, vigorous grower. The color of this melon is a dark green with a stripe which is still darker, is long and quite large in size, sometimes 70 pounds. Thin rind, though tough. The flesh is tender and is quite red. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

ALABAMA SWEET WATERMELON—One of our finest and largest long melons, and gaining in popularity. Shape, long to oblong. This excellent shipping melon is the leading sort grown by Texas growers and some other Southern melon growers' associations and extensive individual growers, North and Northwest. The rind is dark green marked with a still darker green mottled stripe and while thin it is very tough, making the melon a first class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine grained, sweet and luscious, entirely stringless and very firm. The seeds are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind.

The Florida watermelon shippers and truckers use this melon very largely. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—A medium sized, round Melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe with green seed. It is used for making Sweet Pickles and Preserving, as it is too hard to use for an eating Melon. Packet, 5c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

FLOWER SEED

Our specialty selected list Flower Seeds, adapted to this latitude which have proven successful after careful tests.

Ageratum—Blossoms all summer; 2 feet, annual. Packet, 5c.

Alyssum, (Sweet Mad Wort)—Pretty for vases; little plants. Packet, 5c.

Aster, **Victoria**, **Mixed**—The best Aster; 18 in. Packet, 10c.

Bachelor's Button, or, (Corn Flower), Packet 5 cents.

Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff) annual; climbing. Packet, 5c.

Balsam—(Lady Slipper)—2 feet. Packet 5c.

Celendula—(Pot Marigold)—1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Calopsis—2 Feet. Packet, 5c.

Campanula—(Canterbury Bells)—Pkt. 5c.

Candytuft—(Iberis)—For edges, 1 ft. Pkt 5c.

Carnation—1 to 2 feet. Packet, 10c.

Cockscomb—(Celosia)—Border plant and for pots. Packet, 10c.

Cosmos—4 to 6 feet. July till frost; Packet, 5c.

China Pink, or **Indian Pink**—Double and showy. Packet, 5c.

Cypress Vine—(Ipomoea Cyclamen)—Climber; star shaped flower; 10 feet. Packet, 5c.

Daisy Bells—Very Popular; makes beautiful borders. Packet, 10c.

Daisy Shasta—Perennial, propagates by roots as well as seed. Flowers keep for two weeks; from 1 to 4 inches in diameter, 2 feet tall. Very handsome. Seed packet, 10c.



Aster.

Dianthus (or Pinks)—(See Cut)—Pkt. 5c.
20 feet. Packet. 5c.



Dianthus.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean)—Annual, climber; flowers freely; pretty seed pods; 10 to 50 feet. Packet, 5c.

Forget-Me-Nots—(Myosotis)—Little border; perennial, 6 to 10 in. Packet 10c.

Four O'clock—(Or Marvel of Peru)—2 feet. Packet, 5c.

Fox Glove, or Digitalis—Hardy; perennial, Packet, 5c.

Gaillardia—Bonquets, or house decorations; 2 feet; packet, 5c.

Golden Glow—(Rudbeckia L. F. P.)—Perennial 8 feet; Blooms July to Sept.; deep yellow; effective for clumps or landscapes. Plant seed in early spring, also propagates by shoots. Packet seed 10c.; shoots, 15c. each. Doz. \$1.00.

Gourds—Mixed Gourds. Packet, 5c.

Hollyhock—(Athea Rosea)—Majestic; hardy; perennial. Packet, 5c.

Japanese Morning Glory—(Ipomoea Imperialis.)—Climbing; handsomest of all Morning Glories. Packet, 5c.

Larkspur—Hardy, annual, showy. Pkt. 5c.

Marigold—(Tagetes)—Tall, hardy, annual, 1 to 3 feet. Packet, 5c.

Mignonette—(Reseda)—Sow any time; fragrant. Packet, 5c.

Moon Flower—(Ipomoea Grandiflora)—Climber, white flowers 5 to 6 inches diameter, fragrant evening. Pkt. 10c.

Nasturtium—Dwarf or Tall; one of the best annuals and the most popular of all flowers. Easy culture. Assorted colors. Packet, 5c.; 1 oz. 15c.; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Pansy or Heartsease—The world's favorite; perennial; sow August and Sept. See cut. Packet, 10c.



Pansy or Heartsease.

Periwinkle—(Vinca)—Summer garden, winter house, 2 ft.; large pink and white. Packet, 5c.

Petunia—Blooms early summer till frost; effective 1 1-2 to 2 ft. Packet, 5c.

Phlox Drummondii—(Flame Flower)—Brilliant summer flowering; annual; 1 ft. Packet, 5c.

Portulaca—(Moss Rose)—For edging or rock work; thrives anywhere; 1 1-2 ft. Packet, 5c.

Poppy—(Papaver)—Desirable, wide color range, 3 to 5 feet. Packet, 5c.

Ricinus—(Castor Oil Bean)—Ornamental leaved, annual; 8 to 10 ft. Packet, 5c.

Salvia Splendens—(Flowering Sage)—Perennial; scarlet; 3 ft. Packet, 10c.

Sunflower-Chrysanthemum—Flower double; tall 7 feet; large yellow flower, looks like Chrysanthemum, new; pkt. 5c.

Sunflower-Russian—8 to 10 feet, large. Packet, 5c.

Sweet Peas—Willet's Special Mixed—The very best mixture possible to obtain. Packet, 5c.; 1-oz. packet, 10c.; 1-4 lb., 15c.; 1 pound, 40c.; postage extra, 8c. a pound.

Sweet Peas—Straight varieties which are



Sweet Peas.

specially selected according to results they have given after careful testing. Emily Henderson, (early white.) Blanch Burpee, (Extra Large White); Blanch Ferry, (Pink and White); Modesty, (Delicate Pink); Apple

Blossom, (Bright Pink); Catherine Tracy, (Pink light at edges); King Edward, (Scarlet); Capt. of the Blues, (Bright Blue and Purple); Countess Randor, (Light Blue and Lavendar); Emily Eckford, (Delicate Lavender); Black Knight, (Dark Maroon); Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, (Primrose Yellow); America, (Striped White and Pink); All above Sweet Peas priced at 1-oz. 10c.; 1-4 lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 50c. Postage extra, 8c. pound. Countess Spencer, (Extra Large Soft Pink), 1 oz. 20c.; 1-4 lb. 35c.; 1 lb. \$1.00. Sweet William—(Dianthus Baratus)—Hardy, perennial; 1 ft. Packet, 5c. Verbena—Annual. Packet, 5c. Wall Flower—Perennial. Packet, 5c. Wild Cucumber Vine—The newest and best addition to climbers. Packet, 10c. Zinna, Double—Resembles Dahlias. Pkt. 5c.

SWEET, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS— FROM SEED.

ALL IN 5c PACKETS.

The varieties marked with star are hardy perennials, living over from year to year. Anise. Bene. *Caraway. Coriander. Dill. *Lavender. *Sage. *Tansy. *Thyme.

EARTHENWARE, FLOWER POTS—See prices below.

WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS.

We import all of our bulbs getting them direct from the best growers, and only handle the highest grade.

(We advise shipping bulbs by express. Postage 8c. or express, extra.)

DUTCH, FRENCH, CHINESE AND AMERICAN GROWN BULBS FOR SPRING FALL, OR WINTER PLANTING.

Bulb Culture—For Out-door Planting for late Winter or Spring blooms, plant from October 1st to January 1st, in rich soil, fertilized well with rotten manure; plant bulbs (except Crocus) 4 inches below surface and press down soil. In cold weather for winter cover you can use 2 to 4 inches coating of coarse manure or leaves; remove this in early spring.

Forcing in Pots—Take 1-3 of sand, 1-3 rich to soil, 1-3 well rotten cow manure and mix. Leave 1-3 of the bulb above the surface of the soil in pot in planting. Sink pots six inches deep in soil, or put away in cellars, or closets five or six weeks. Keep moist, but not wet. In six weeks the bulbs will have rooted well, and pots can be placed in a warm, sunny situation where they will come to bloom rapidly. Especially valuable for hyacinths and narcissi.

EARTHENWARE—FLOWER POTS.

6-inch, 10c each.....	dozen \$.90
8-inch, 15c. each.....	dozen 1.25
10-inch, 25c. each.....	dozen 2.25
12-inch, 30c. each.....	dozen 3.25
Get special prices in larger amounts.	

Water Culture—Hyacinths and Narcissi can be grown in hyacinth glasses. Fill the glass with pure water and place bulb in the cup-shape receptacle on the glass. Water should come up hardly to the roots of the

bulb. Put in cool dark place until roots are grown to the bottom of the vase. Fill the vase with water as fast as water evaporates. When foliage is well developed put in a light sunny window and flowers will appear.

Hyacinths Glasses—Especially for water cultures and forcing of Hyacinths, single glass, 20c.; dozen, \$1.75.

Single Dutch Hyacinths—Considered by some more beautiful than the double and



Single Dutch Hyacinths.

more satisfactory for Winter and pot forcing. Colors, pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Red and Yellow. (See Out) 1 dozen, 50c.; 100, \$3.00.

Large Double Dutch Hyacinths—Colors same as in single. 1 dozen, 50c.; 100, \$3.00.

Roman Hyacinths—(Single White)—We only import the White, the other colors do not give good results. 1 dozen, 40c.; 100, \$3.00.

FREESIAS—Begin planting this favorite plant in September. By successive plantings blooms can be had continuously from Xmas until June. Plant 6 bulbs in each 6 inch pot and cover bulbs about 1 inch; 1 dozen, 20c.; 100, \$1.25.

CROCUS—Plants produce an abundance of varied colored flowers, grow from 6 to 8 inches high. As a border for Hyacinth or Tulip beds, these are the earliest of all flowering bulbs, coming ahead of Tulips. They have a pretty effect, too, if they are planted on the lawns in clumps. Colors, White, Red, Yellow, Striped and Blue. Price per dozen, 10c.; 100, 75c.

TULIPS—(Single or Double)—Not adapted to house culture, outdoor planting only; planted from December 1st to January 1st. Colors, white, pink, red, light blue, dark



ABLANC, PHILA

Tulips.

blue, violet, yellow, variegated. (See cut.) Single, 1 dozen, 15c.; 100, \$1.00. Double, 1 dozen, 20c.; 100, \$1.25.

CHINESE SACRED LILIES—Belongs to shallow dish. Water culture same as Narcissus. It can also be planted in pots of



Chinese Sacred Lily.

earth and water liberally. A cool sunny window suits them well. Very desirable for window culture. (See cut.) Price each, 10c. 3 for 25c.; 1 doz. 90c.

**NARCISSUS, JOHNQUILLS AND DAF-
FODILS.**

NARCISSUS GRANDIFLORA—Also known



Von Sion.

as Improved Paper White. An indoor and out-door bloomer. Grown in water or soil, form beautiful heads of flowers. They are easily grown also in pots of earth. Probably the most favorite water bulb. 1 doz., 25c.; 100, \$2.00.

Von Sion—Double Yellow Daffodils, rich golden yellow. The favorite of all the double varieties. One of the best Winter flowering and forcing sorts. (See cut.) 1 dozen 40c.; 100, \$3.00.

ELEPHANT EARS—(Caladium Esculen-



Elephant Ear.

tum)—(See cut.) Plant in early Spring, 10c each; dozen, \$1.00.

Trumpet Major—Single, deep Golden Yellow Daffodil. Largely used for outside, planting and forcing. 1 doz., 20c.; 100, \$2.00.

Golden Spur—Extra large Single Yellow Very large trumpets, same color as top of flower. 1 dozen, 40c.; 100, \$3.00.

Empress—Extra Large Single Yellow Daffodils. Trumpet very much lighter color than top of flower. 1 doz., 35c.; 100, \$2.75.

Johnquills—Single, sweet scented. 1 doz. 15c.; 100, \$1.00.

Poeticus—One of the most beautiful and graceful of the Narcissus family. Early

flowering, for winter forcing. 1 dozen, 20c.; 100, \$1.50.

AMERICAN GROWN BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

DAHLIAS—Plant early Spring until middle of Summer, all leading varieties, 15c. each, 4 for 50c.; 1 dozen, \$1.25.

GLADIOLI—Plant Early Spring and Summer. 4 for 10c.; 1 dozen, 25c.; 50 for 90c.; 100, \$1.50.

CANNAS—Plant early spring and summer. All colors. Each, 10c.; 1 dozen, 75c.

TUBE ROSES—Plant in early Spring, 1 doz. 25c.; 25 for 40c.; 100, \$1.50.

FORAGE AND HOG CROPS

(Make the Idle Acres Grow Forage Crops.)

NOTE—Symms' Hay Curing Frames—Get Literature. Should be used by all hay growers. They without fail will save hay in all weathers, and save it green in color and not dried out yellow.

"Forage Crops and Other Grass." Illustrated. Postpaid, \$1.10. Also "The Forage and Fiber Crops in America." By Hunt, 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid, \$2.00. Let us mail you above books.

NOTE—Augusta is the largest center of the varied hay-growing industry in the United States. If you are a hay-buyer get in touch with us. Car-load lots. Pure vetch hay, pea vine hay, Johnson grass hay, Bermuda hay, crimson clover hay, crab grass hay and admixtures of above; principally Vetch and Johnson, Johnson and Bermuda, cow peas and crab grass.

Comparative Food Values of Various Hays—United States Department of Agriculture, 1895, reports protein as follows: oats, 11.9; corn meal, 9.02; hominy chops, 9.8; wheat, 11.09; Timothy hay, 5.0; Kentucky Blue, 7.8; Johnson Grass, 7.02; Alfalfa hay, 14.03; pea vine, 16.6; vetch, 17.0.

COW, OR FIELD PEAS.

(Vigna Unguiculata.)

The great soil improvers. 50 varieties. The greatest economy crop of farmers. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria for Cow Peas—see inside front cover.

There is an enormous increased use each year for Cow Peas and Soy Beans. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill; and also her guano bill; she must also make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas or Soja Beans.

Freight on Cow Peas.

Freight on Cow Peas and Soy Beans take a "D" grain rate in Sou. classification car or less.

GA. COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest Pea shipping point in America. This House is one of the largest jobbers in the South. We ship from Nov. 15th to July 15th. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast, or between hills in corn. Early planting makes vines, late planting makes peas.

Our seed grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. Sixty pounds to bushel.

Their best habitation is about us. The South's best friend. The clover of the South. Contains more nutriment as hay than clover or alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. Invaluable



Cow Pea Plant.

for hay, peas, or soil renovator. Georgia Experiment Station made, per acre, 25,256 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. For hay, cut when peas are forming and cure as clover.

FALL AND WINTER SOWING OF COW PEAS—Iron, Miller and Brabham can be fall or winter sown along with grain. Sow peas before breaking land. Break land deeply; then drill Oats, Barley or Wheat; or harrow same in. Peas will come up in the spring. In mowing the grain in spring, pea tops will be cut; this will make peas spread out and produce the more largely.

COW PEAS IN MIXTURES

1 Bushel Cow Peas 1-2 Bus. Sorghum per acre, June 1st to July 15th. 1 Bushel Cow Peas and 1-2 bus. Corn, or 1-4 bus. pop corn, or 1-2 bus. Kaffir Corn. Yield is large and easily cured. 1 bushel cow peas and 1 1-2 bus. Johnson grass. 1 bus. New Era, Brabham, or Whipp. peas, with 1-2 bus., German millet. 1 bus. Soy Beans and 1-2 bus. Cow Peas.

Cow Pea Thrashing Machine.

We are agents: On skids, \$125.00, wheels \$150.00. Thrashes the mown vines and fans peas. Hay is saved, worth \$12.00 to \$15.00 per ton. The Universal plan in Missouri. Cow peas following wheat. Get literature. For hog purposes, plant April 15th to July 15th. 1-2 bushel in 30 in drills and graze from August 1st to December 1st.

MIXED COW PEAS—Clay Mixed, Whip Mix.; Miller Mix.; Running Speckle or Peerless Mix. etc. etc. Few Georgia farmers grow unmixed peas of one type. In mixed peas, if the soil or season is not favorable to one type, then it will be favorable to some of the other types. They are cheaper and better than straight. Small peas, as found in all mixtures, go farther than big peas of any one type. Pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00.

ning Speckled" Pea). Pea is hard; does not stain, and color is lighter and more shiney than Whippoorwill; pea is longer, too, and very slim. Does not rot so easily as Bush Whippis. State College Agricultural Dept., Athens, Ga., reports maturity; Peerless, Oct. 1st; Whippoorwill matures Aug. 20th. They say Peerless is a running pea with same large growth as Wonderful. Stood at the head of the list in point of hay yield, making 2.64 tons hay per acre as compared with Irons, 2.40; Whippoorwill, 2.36; Wonderful 2.27. It has very heavy foliage and large stalks and is entirely a different pea from the Bunch Whippoorwill. This pea is growing rapidly into favor. This pea is unknown except in Georgia where it originated. Today half of Georgia grows it as the best forage pea. It must not be confounded with the Whipp. peas. Planted in corn it covers tallest stalk and makes abundant peas. Some say one quart to the stalk. Easily thrashed, color pod light. Quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.



Iron Peas Sown July 1st, in drills 12 inches apart, three pecks to the acre.

IRON PEA, ALSO CALLED FLINT.—(See Cut.)—A small, hard, greyish yellow glassy or shiney pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune to wilt on land, or land called "Pea-Sick," and also resistant to Root Knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world. The demand for it is yearly far more than the supply, and foreign governments are now largely demanding it of us. The pea is small, and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger peas. It is tough and hard, and therefore largely weevil proof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; its foliage will stay green in the fields until frost-killed. Peas in pods in fields will remain undamaged till late picked. Can be planted with oats in fall and will come after oats are cut in spring. This is possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Being an anti-wilt and rootknot resistant pea, this pea in preference to other peas, should be planted in all peach orchards, and in the Sumatra Tobacco Fields of Florida. Earlier than Unknown. After rains often bears a 2d and sometimes a 3rd crop. Does not shed till peas are matured, therefore superb pea for green cured hay cut with pea thresher. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.00.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL, or BOSS, or QUADROON—Finest combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricultural Department as "largest growing and most vigorous cow." Erect vines; late maturing; pale, buff color peas. Seed large in size, and have a peculiar hump. Long light pod. Good pea hay maker. Old favorite in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Louisiana. Quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY—Old variety; bunch pea; upright; yellow pod, thick and rots easily, brown spotted pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the North; not much vine to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Mature middle of August. Mottled chocolate in color. Pea is darker and shorter than Peerless. On account of extreme earliness and before advent of New Era, universally used in Northern latitudes and of tremendous use even today. Quart, 20c.; peck 90c.

BRABHAM PEA—New—Now being introduced by us. (Known as "Speckle Rio.")—60-day, two crop pea. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistance, and the other resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to wilt as Iron. A small, hard speckle pea about the size of Iron and New Era. Will make

PEERLESS—(Formerly known as "Run-

two crops. Agricultural tests (Washington) yield from Brabnam 20 per cent. more hay than Iron and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. A Florida grower says: "Brabnam peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." This is practically the New Era pea, combined with the anti-wilt qualities of the Iron peas. As the New Era in the middle portion of the U. S. has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so when stocks can be had, the Brabnam on account of its wilt-proof qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. This is the most valuable pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger peas. Vigorous prolific seed, hard and retains vitality. Hold leaves better than others. Can be planted with fall grain, will lie in the ground all winter, and will germinate next spring. A Florida grower says. "My 20 acres of Brabhams made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second growth come which made a full large crop of peas." Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.25.

MILLER PEA—Called too "Smiley;" also "Guess."—This is a favorite pea here at Augusta. It is a small hard pea, as hard and same size as iron. Prolific in vine, and pea keeps well on the vine, not subject to weevil eating. A most economical pea to sow, because 1 bushel, on account of its small size, will go nearly as far as 1-2 bushels of Big Blacks. Unknown. Jays and Whippoorwill. Peas look mixed, but they are not. There are always three kinds of the peas to be found in Miller Peas of the same size. Part will be blacks, part red and part pearl. A fine runner, and on account of economy in size, is a great favorite and muchly desired in New Orleans. Can be planted with fall grain, and will germinate next spring. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.00.

NEW ERA COW PEA—Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. U. S. Ag. Dept., says: "Ripens 6 to 8 weeks, recommended where early maturing cow peas are wanted. Universal pea now used in Missouri in wheat stubble after wheat, from the middle of June to the middle of July; has supplanted the Whippoorwill." Expo. Station, Ark., says: "New Era made 45 bushels per acre peas; Whipples, 27 bushels; Unknowns and Clays, 6 bushels." Exp. Station, Auburn, Ala., says: "New Era made 13 per cent. more hay than Whipples, and 47 per cent. more hay than Unknown." New Era has 246 peas in an ounce, Whipples 137 peas in an ounce; hence, 40 pounds New Era will plant as much land as 60 lbs. Whipples or Unknown; one-half bushel in a drill plants an acre. Introduced by J. C. Little, near Augusta, Ga., 17 years ago. Three crops were made one year at Ga. Experiment Station. Together with Brabham and Iron, this is the most valuable pea today known in America; often matures in 60 days; bluish in color; smallest seeded of all the cow peas; most easily handled by machinery, as in Missouri. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.25.

CLAY—An old time variety, grown in many sections. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown Pea, largely called for in cane fields of Louisiana. Large growing Seed sparingly. Same color as Unknown. Smaller, flatter, longer. Quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.

RED CLAY PEAS—This is a new pea, and has sprung into greatest use in Georgia, in the past two years. It is a slight cross between Clay and that magnificent red pea known as Red Ripper. It is the same shape as Clays; is a trifle more prolific in vine and peas than Clays; has the same time of maturity, and will serve for Clays wherever Clays are wanted, but giving a little bit better outturn, but gets its Red color from its Red Ripper parent. The peas are usually a trifle smaller than Clays, and more valuable from this standpoint. All the growers of this pea pronounce it to be better than Clays or Unknowns, as a running pea for forage and for peas. Price; quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.00.

THE GROIT PEA—A new pea and only a small amount can be had for this year's use. A cross between the Whippoorwill and the New Era. Much confused with New Era. Small size as New Era and in habits and looks is much alike, but somewhat superior in growth and fruits more heavily. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.25.

RED RIPPER—As large a growth as Unknown. Red seeded, very scarce and hard to find. Seed dark red. Same size as Whipples. Late. Excellent in corn. Light seed yielder, but heavily in hay. 1 quart, 25c.; 1 peck, \$1.00.

N. C. BLACK PEAS—Seeds large, entirely black, a N. C. favorite. Clay lands make heavy vines, sandy lands fruit heavily; very early. 1 quart, 25c.; 1 peck, \$1.00.

COFFEE OF CHOCOLATE—So named from its color. Shape and size like Unknown, habits same as Unknown; late; seems to be a cross between Unknown and big Black. For practical uses, same as Unknowns. Quart 25c.; peck, \$1.00.

TAYLOR PEA, also called "BIG SPECKLED"—Perhaps the largest seeds of all cow peas. Seeds resemble Whipples, with lighter color. Larger growth of vines and far better than the N. C. Black cow pea; very early, a favorite in Maryland and Delaware, called erroneously there, Gray Crowder. The main stalk has 2 to 4 runners coming from the vine and run in all directions; can be planted 8 feet square, and yet will cover the ground. Best to plant in May; pods 10 to 14 inches. One correspondent, says: "Picked as many as 93 pods from one stalk; heavy yielder in vine and peas." Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.25.

TABLE PEAS—"Big Black Eye."—Standard eating among the white field peas; of universal use. Peas large elongated; prolific; easy to shell. Stands weather. Will do well in corn, fairly early. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.25.

TABLE PEAS—"Medium Black Eye."—Smaller than big black; fine eater with same characteristics as Black Eye. Runner; same price as Big Black Eye.

TABLE PEA; RAM'S HORN, EARLY BLACK EYE PEA. Is a 60 day black-eye pea, originally from California. Planted in April make two crops. Larger in size of peas and growth of vines than the usual Black-Eye, and quicker to mature. The vine is exceedingly large, and the peas are exceedingly fine yielders. For table use the

peas are more attractive and larger and sweeter than Black-Eye and curved up at both ends. Sugary and skin is a little rough. The best Black-eye pea known and for table use this new pea will prove of inestimable value. Same price as Big Black Eye.

TABLE PEA; BROWN EYE—Medium to large; white with brown eyes; universal table pea; good eater; largely used in the South; rots easily in the pod, medium late. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.25.

GARBANZO PEA—(Cicer Arietinum) (Chick Pea or Gram)—A legume plant; largely used in France in rotation with Wheat. One of the principal foods in Mexico. Can be used green in the raw state or can be dried like Yankee Bean. Much better than the boiled dried Boston bean. It is not near so hard; is more easily cooked and more easily digested. In size, bean is round, white and rather rough, and about the size of a full grown china berry. It is especially adapted to dry countries. Plant about 25 lbs. to the acre about April 15th, in 2 or 3 ft. rows, 6 inches in the row. It can be mowed or gathered like other beans. Price, 15c. pound.

TABLE PEA; BLUE HULL—Late runner; long pod; blue hull; cream pea, brown eye; fine table pea. Large as Unknown; not desirable for forage. Same price as "Brown Eye."

TABLE PEA; LITTLE LADY—Bunch; has a delicate vine; very prolific bearer; the finest of all the white table peas; very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly prized of all the white peas for the table. Same price as "Brown Eye."

To All Cow Pea Sellers and Growers—Offer us from Nov. 1st, to July 15th, your cow pea stock; name amounts types and price. Address N. L. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.

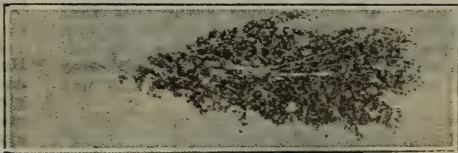
SORGHUM—(Andropogon Sorghum)—Culture and Importance:—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows three feet apart

20 pounds to the acre, close drills say eight inches; or broadcast, one to two bushels per acre.

Resists drought remarkably. Grown for pasture, green feeding, hay, fodder, silage, syrup and seed.

For harvesting, curing and storing, write Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 246, and Experiment Station, at College Station Texas, for bulletin. Makes remarkable out turns per acre of dried hay, averaging from three to eight tons per acre, after being cured in the shock five weeks.

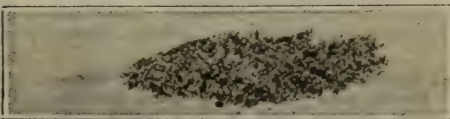
EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—Called also **CHINESE**—We are large contractors and jobbers. (See Cut)—Mr. Willet, a year or so ago, by his arguments, secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight on Sorghum, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Sorghum trade. Fifty pounds to the bushel. We wholesale this in large amounts (car lots and less) in Augusta territory. Few things in our house are jobbed in larger quantities than Sorghum. Slender stalks, narrow leaves, seed heads, loose and roping with black hulls, which usually do not shed in thrashing; seed reddish yellow. The earliest sorghum forage known, making in 70 to 100 days



Amber Head.

according to the climate. Produces about 4 1-2 tons of forage per acre. For forage sow till August 20th. Pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 60c.; 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, at \$2.00. Get prices on larger amounts.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—(See Cut). Georgia Experiment Station makes total three cuttings green forage per acre 42,018 pounds. It is larger, closer-growing and later than Amber, somewhat earlier than Red Top; erect, compact heads, larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads than Amber. Seed heads three inches wide, five to seven inches long. Chaff deep red, seed reddish-yellow. In thrashing, seed are freed of hulls, and are clean. Yields often five tons of forage per acre. Sown thickly, makes more and better green forage than Amber; the great standard. Better for syrup than Amber



Orange Head.

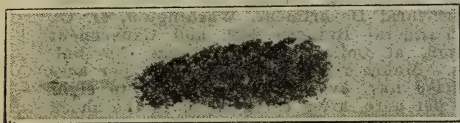
and better for late shocking of ripened stalks and feeding. Pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 60c.; 1 bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.75. Get prices on larger amounts.



Early Amber Sorghum.

RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM—Late

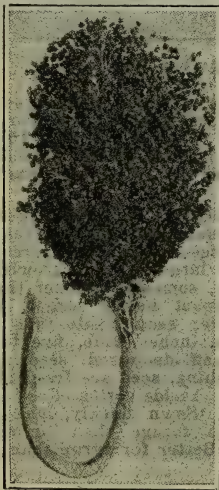
variety; stems sweeter and juicer than other sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go further in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about five tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull.



Red Top Head.

Medium early, 90 to 100 days. 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all varieties in portions of Tennessee, and in North Georgia, and in these sections for Syrup and forage universally used and preferred—seed brining there a premium. (See cut.) 1 pound 10c.; 10 pounds, 60c.; 1 bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.90.

GOOSE NECK SORGHUM—Same as the falsely called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane" except the Goose Neck has a crooked head. Later than Amber and Orange. Largest of all sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1 1/2 to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Some plant in rows 3 feet wide and 18 inches apart and 3 stalks to a hill. Old growers say that it has the finest flavor of all sorghum syrup and that the syrup keeps longer in a barrel or jug than other sorghum without jellifying and condenses into a coarse sugar. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black and five



Goose Neck Head.

to nine inches long, and three to five inches wide. Heavy seed yielder. A great favorite with syrup makers, and it is a tremendous forage maker. Great demand and always scarce. (See cut.) Prolific in finest syrup. One correspondent says "54 gals. syrup from 6 rows 3 feet apart and 200 yards long. 1 pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 75c.; 1 bushel, \$2.50.

JAPANESE SEEDED RIBBON CANE—This is the name given to a new and un-

usually large stalk—the stalk being as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane; the Japanese stalk, however, being much taller. Prolific in juice and runs higher in saccharine than any other sort; being a heavier yielder of molasses than any known kind; an acre will sometimes turn out as much as 400 gallons. The product is thick and bright, of the same flavor as large Sugar Cane. The seed head is a sprangled top one. The seed husk is a bright red. Grind as soon as the plant is full ripe and when the seed have just matured. For productiveness of molasses it is considered to be the most valuable Sorghum now known. Pint, 20c.; quart, 35c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE, or STRAIGHT HEAD "GOOSE-NECK;" Falsely called Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. There is not and never will be a seeded Ribbon Cane. Texas S. Rib. Cane is simply Goose Neck Sorghum with a straight head. A true sorghum, and not a ribbon cane. The syrup made from this cane is superior to common Sorghum. The cane grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Stalk at base 1 to 2 inches in diameter. It will grow anywhere that any other Sorghum will grow. A correspondent says, "I made last season 200 gallons of fine cane syrup from one acre of this cane." When thick it make immense quantities of fine hay. It is larger in diameter than the usual sorghum. 1 pound, 10c.; 10 pounds for 85c.; 1 bushel, \$2.75.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM—Also called Honey Drip; Honey Cane, or Georgia Cane.—An entirely new separate and distinct Sorghum. Undoubtedly the best variety for making syrup. An immense maker of forage; one seed produces 7 to 8 stools and stalks. Largely planted in 4 ft. rows, 1 ft. apart. Grows 12 ft. to 15 ft. high. Produces the juiciest, sweetest and finest flavored of all syrups made of Sorghums. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Some say that it makes 50 per cent. more syrup than other Sorghums. Oftentimes makes 100 gallons to an acre, fine flavor, much liked in Virginia and in North Georgia. A heavy seeder. In the Southwest, it is called "Ga. Cane;" largely used too in Va. The demand has been much more than the supply. 1 pound, 15c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$2.75.

WHITE AFRICAN SORGHUM—Seed are white; type is new, sugar contents exceedingly heavy. Has the quality it is said of non-fermentation. When stored in a ripened state, or without thoroughly curing in shocks in the field for feeding, it does not ferment, it is said, like other Sorghums. It is said the syrup from it will not granulate. Medium size. A very heavy seeder. Stalks 8 to 10 feet and are much softer than other Sorghums and therefore greatly to be desired for cattle forage; a few days earlier than the so-called Texas Seeded. 1 pound, 15c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$2.75.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE—Very hearty and vigorous grower and will do much farther north than any other variety of sugar cane. It is not a Sorghum; each joint of a cane stalk has an eye. The cane stalks are cut into pieces having one or two eyes to each place and these are planted in February or March—which produce new plants. When once planted will last from three to eight

years, sprouting up from the stubble each spring. It is a great yielder—from fifty to one hundred stalks grow in one bunch, and when properly grown will make an excellent syrup.

This cane is also profitable for a forage crop. Stock are very fond of it and can be cut two or three times per season, producing many tons of excellent feed per acre. Highly prized and in largest use in Fla. and South Ga. Affords a fine support for Velvet Beans and when planted together can be eaten at the same time throughout the Winter and affords the largest amount of forage per acre that's known in the South. Each eye is a perennial, each eye of the stalk makes 10 or 12 stools and a maximum of 20, can be cut and put in the barn until fed. Immense root system something like 3 feet. A correspondent writes: "This cane is very prolific, making from 10 to 20 tons per acre. 15 gallons syrup per ton. Finest winter forage for milch cows to be had. All stock are very fond of it." 1,000 stalks plant 1 acre. Price, \$1.25 per 100 stalks; 1,000 for \$12.00.

GEORGIA SYRUP CANE STALKS—"Red or Purple Cane;" "Green Cane;" "Yellow Ribbon;" "Red Ribbon." For syrup production, with 6 tonnage per acre, keeping better through winter, sweeter juice, the Red or Purple Cane is preferred. Green Cane is soft and best for chewing; gives a brighter quality of syrup, but not so heavy a yielder. The two Ribbon Cane are much alike, and are hybrids of the above two; both quite popular. 2,000 stalks 6 feet long plant 1 acre, 2,500, 5 feet long and 3,000 stalks 4 feet long. Place in open ground 4 inches deep end to end and cover. Use 1,200 lbs. guano along with cane, side application 300 to 500 lbs. June or July. In south Georgia planted February and March. Each ton makes from 20 to 25 gallons of syrup. Price, 100 stalks, \$5.00; 500 stalks, \$20.00; 1,000 stalks, \$35.00; 5,000 stalks, \$30.00, f. o. b. grower. Send orders with cash in February or March.

SHALLU—(50 lbs.)—(Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, Egypt Wheat)—A non-saccharin Sorghum of widest use in India, and destined for wide use in America. Our Augusta grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on 3-4 of an acre, and from 5 pints of seed. He says and the Exp. Stas. also say: "Makes more seed than any cane or sorghum; and nearly double that of Kaffir Corn. Stools heavily 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir Corn. Note that crop outturn is double that of Kaffir! Excellent forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 lbs. to the acre or broadcast 25 lbs. 1 pound. 20c.; 5 pounds, 85c.; 10 pounds, \$1.50; 25 pounds, \$2.75.

GEORGIA PEARL or CAT TAIL MILLET—(*Pennisetum Specatum*)—We supply the United States seed trade. Known also as Pencillaria, also Horse Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. No other plant makes so much forage as this. Eleven cuttings can be had from one planting about Augusta in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Georgia Experiment Station, 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured

fodder. Drill 10 pounds to acre in three feet, or closer, rows; 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring; stools at ground; thick foliage; heads not eaten. This is by far the most popular of all the green quick eaten millets; not saccharine; not sold by bushel. Pound, 20c.; 5 pounds at 15c.; 10 pounds at 14c.; 50 pounds, at 12c.



NATIVE GEORGIA RYE—(See Cut)—(*Secale Cereale*)—Seed trade supplied; 56 lbs. to bushel. We have a heavy merchant trade for this rye. It stools heavily; can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed; cut and fed green; has made ten tons green food in five months per acre. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia and North and West is cheaper, but it is spring sown and runs often here on the ground; is slow growing and is not so good here. It is a different type of rye. Their rye is called "White Rye;" our Georgia fall sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring, one bushel per acre. We usually plant here in September, commence grazing in December and keep it up until late in April. Sow for hog purposes from September 10th to November 1st, 1 bushel together with 15 lbs. Crimson Clover. Graze December 1st to April 15th. Rye can be planted for late Fall and Winter grazing at the last laying by of cotton. We positively will not guarantee against Rye trailing on the ground, though all of our seed comes from Georgia grown Fall sown Rye that was tall as cut in the field. Plant or drill deep. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00.

BEECH ISLAND RYE—There are many farmers who believe that a rye grown below the latitude of Augusta, is more liable to grow tall and never trail, than rye grown in middle Georgia, or Northern Georgia. As North Georgia rye seeds more heavily than Augusta grown rye, we are compelled to get a larger price for this latter type, which we have always called "Beech Island." As to the trailing part of it, be it understood however, that we make no guarantees. The cause of the trailing of rye is not yet scientifically established. So often

has Northern Rye been substituted for North Georgia Rye, that even as the higher price this Beech Island has today a good sale. We planted this Rye this past year at the same time alongside of Maryland grown Rye, and the Beech Island came forward 2 months earlier. Price, 85c. peck; 1 bushel, \$3.00.

VA. RYE.—We have considerable calls for this Va. or Northern Rye. It might be a trifle later than our Ga. Rye, but being cheaper is often used. It is used very heavily on account of its cheapness by chicken men. Peck, 50c.; 1 bushel, \$1.50.

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY.—(Hardum Sativum)—Forty-eight pounds bushel. Sow 1 1-2 bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage and strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

GEORGIA BEARDLESS BARLEY.—We supply United States trade. Introduced into the South by us, and south of Ohio we are the largest handlers. 48 Pounds bushel. Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall and winter grazing. Beardless Barley can be planted for fall grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Makes a big yield of seed; sown in February and can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded, and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of it hay, is 6-rowed; hull remains tight; long head; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Sow 1 1-2 bushels to acre. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00.

TEOSINTE.—(Euchlaena Luxuriana)—United States wholesale seed trade supplied. Many cuttings per season. Mississippi Experiment Station reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. Louisiana Experiment Station reports fifty tons. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces a larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds forage from one seed; 10 per cent. saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. For seed purposes, plant the last of March drills 4 feet apart 6x10, seeds 2 feet in the drill, cultivate as corn, ripens last of November, then cut with corn binder, shuck leave in field until perfectly dry and thresh with separator. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Crop 1911 failure. Ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 35c.; pound, \$1.00. Two pounds for one acre.

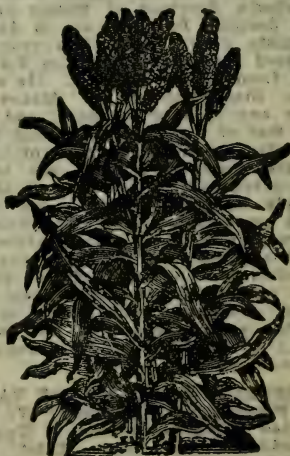
GEORGIA CHUFAS.—(Cyperus Esculentus)—Hognut; Ground Almond. Annual—(See Cut)—Georgia grown seed. United States seed trade supplied; 44 pounds bushel. Be sure and get supply in January. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st. Plant one peck per acre as late as June; soak seed a week. Plant 12 inches apart in rows two and a half feet apart; do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a bad stand pull out shoots from

growing plants and plant and use these. Grow just under the surface like all grass nuts. From one vine grows 3 1-2 feet. By 2 feet in the drill the roots often lap in the drill and almost lap in the row—often making one quart to the hill, tillers heavily have seen as much as 100 stools or shoots to the hill from one seed, good for hogs or chickens, prolific. Have produced here at Augusta 118 bushels on 1 1-2 acres. For hog purposes, plant from April 1st to May 10th. Graze from September 15th to January 15th. Invaluable for fattening hogs; turn hogs in patch. Matures in October and lie in ground till eaten; hand gathering slow and expensive. Grows best manured sandy soil, make 50 to 100 bushels per acre. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.75; 1 bushel, \$6.00.



Georgia Chufas.

KAFFIR CORN.—(See Cut)—Miss. Exp. Sta. says, "Will yield 30 bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels corn; equals feeding value of corn. Plant as late as July 20—plenty of time to mature seed."



Kaffir Corn.

For seed, plants should be 4 to 6 inches apart. For hay broadcast 1 1-2 bushels to the acre; cut with mower, two cuttings per

season." The principal crop in Okla. Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Mr. Willet a year or so ago by his arguments secured from the Western and Southern Railways a reduced rate of freight (a grain rate) on Kaffir Corn, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Kaffir Corn trade. 21,344 pounds green per acre. Sow with cow peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop by itself Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from 1 to 1 1-2 bushels per acre, or drill 2 pecks per acre—good for 3 or 4 cuttings. Pound, 10c.; peck, 75c.; bushel (50 lbs.), \$2.00.

RED KAFFIR CORN.—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. See prices just above.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—A straight upright growth with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre 30 to 60 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A most valuable fodder corn; grows from four to six feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground, and absorbs the moisture. The stalks do not harden like other varieties of sorghum, but keep green and brittle, even when ripe.

Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. For fodder sow about one bushel to the acre, either broadcast, or in drills. When ripe if cut with corn harvester, can be shocked in the field like corn, and fed as wanted. The stalks will remain brittle all winter, and makes a most excellent feed. The seed are found in all poultry feeds. See prices under Kaffir Corn—just above.

POULTRY FEED KAFFIR CORN.—Some broken grains, and not so clean as seed Kaffir corn. Prices, 100 lbs. 2 1-2c.; less amounts, 3 cents.

MILLO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA.—Mr. Willet, a year or so ago, by his arguments, secured from the Western and Southern railways, a reduced rate of freight on Milo Maize, thus making a large saving yearly to all your Milo Maize trade. A variety of sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows in every way similar to Kaffir Corn. Three weeks earlier, making more grains per stalk than Kaffir. It bears dry weather and makes its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 12 inches in the row and cultivate as corn; 10 pounds per acre, or drill 40 pounds; stool heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed, cut green many times; good for the silo; yields per Miss. Experiment Station, 23,877 pounds green stuff per acre. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 50 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs are turned on a field in Indian Corn, Kaffir Corn and Milo, they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Is quite tall, being sometimes 6 to 7 feet high. Withstands drought. Pound, 10c.; 10 lbs. for 80c.; 100 lbs. \$6.00; (50 pounds per bushel.)

BEGGAR WEED.—(Desmodium Tortuosum)

—Headquarters. United States seed trade supplied. The "Clover" of the extreme South. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 10 to 20 lbs. per acre; barely cover; drill or broadcast seed or sow in June rains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; comes up in June, and matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; re-seeds itself; easily eradicated; is in way of no crop. Gathered in October and stripped from the Weed. Plant is indigenous to middle and upper Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about 1st of June. In worn, pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. United States Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, says, "I am satisfied it is the best of all leguminous forage and land improving crops for the lighter lands of the eastern part of the South Atlantic States." Fine for green cutting. For hay, cut when 3 or 4 feet high. It spreads rapidly and easily indeed, it will take possession of the land and come in as a voluntary crop exactly like crab grass, with this difference, however, that it is killed without difficulty when not wanted. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Mississippi Experiment Station reports 42,429 pounds green stuff per acre. Beggar Weed hay has 21.7 protein, fat 2.3. Pound, 35c.; 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10 pounds \$2.60. Hulled seed. We can sell rough or unhulled also. Used in game preserves in fattening quails and other bird; gives fine flavor. Unhulled 12c. pound.

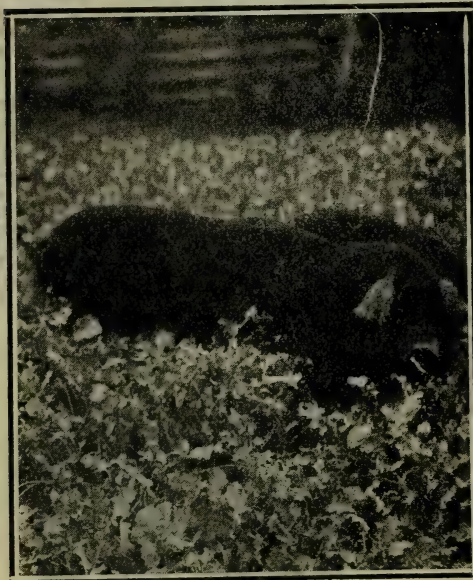


Beggar Weed.

JAPANESE MILLET.—(Panicum Crusgalli)—(32 lbs. bushel).—Also called the "Billion Dollar Grass." Superior to German Millet, stalk thicker than German. For hay, grazing, or green cutting; cut 5 to 6 times, or can be broadcast and cut for hay 3 or 4 times. Mass. Agl. College says, "Produces per acre 36,000 lbs. of fodder, or makes 12,000 lbs. cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 lbs. per acre. Makes crop six to eight

weeks. Can be cut for hay several times and then fall grazed. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Broadcast or drill 12 to 15 inches apart in row. Seed head large, 6 1-2 inches long. An Augusta grower has experimented with 40 kinds of grasses and says Japanese Millet for hay and green fodder in the best of all. In rich lands grows 3 1-2 to 4 feet or higher. Drill or broadcast; can cut three or four times; or cut three times and fourth time goes to seed. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upland and is at home perfectly in wet black land; under water some times two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands." 1 peck, 70c.; 1 bushel, \$2.25.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(See Cut)—Bras-



Grazing on Rape Field.

sica Napius)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs and also for cows. Drill 10 lbs. per acre, 16 inch drills in spring or fall, through October, or 15 pounds broadcast in damp lands or drill in rich uplands. Graze Nov. 15th to Jan. 15th. Sown in Aug. it makes in two months an enormous amount of green food, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle food in winter when rye is almost only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months—a lamb growing 7 to 8 pounds a month. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold killed; fine for green winter chicken food. The plants may be cut four inches above the ground which enables them to throw out new shoots. As high as forty tons of green forage have been obtained from an acre of rape. It can be sown after oats or wheat, or in the corn from July to October in the South, as it thrives best in cold weather, and furnishes an excellent winter pasture for hogs and sheep. At Augusta, can be sown and cut almost every month in year. Pound, 25c.; 5 pounds, 65c.; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—(Helianthus Tuberosus)—Georgia grown. Contract cash with order in January. Cut Artichoke into about four pieces, each one with two or three eyes. Plant about 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart and don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in five feet rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes; will stay in ground all winter and not freeze. Let stay in ground all Winter or bank-like sweet potatoes. If frozen in ground or in shed does not hurt them; turn in hogs at any time. For hog purposes, plant 3 to 5 bushels to the acre from November 1st to March 1st. Graze from November 1st to March 1st. If not eaten too close crop will come up spring without second planting. Used also for pickles. Sold only in 3-bushel lots, (one sack), in Feb., for \$3.75. Cash with order. We send these out measured bushel. They dry out late in the season quite rapidly and the weight will not run more than 50 lbs. Plant 6 bushels to acre. One correspondent says made 100 bushels on 1-3 acre.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER SEED—Mr. Willet, a year or so ago, by his arguments, secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight on Sunflower Seed, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Sunflower Seed trade. Sow in spring five pounds to one acre. Great improvement over the small sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter; ornamental, large seeds. In Russia used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry feeds; 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrot's feed. We keep this seed in large quantities. Three ounces, 5c.; half pound, 10c.; pound, 15c.; 5 pounds, 50c. For hen feed, 100 pounds at 7c. and 50 pounds at 8c. pound.

HORSE TOOTH SILO AND FODDER CORN—Largely used about Augusta by dairies. This is the famous Silo Corn, largely sent North and to Europe for Silo use. Reports as high as 60 tons per acre silo have been made. Half bushel per acre. Drill lightly. Peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

WHITE RICE POP CORN; GOLDEN QUEEN POP CORN—Valuable forage plant, drilled 2 foot in-drill; peck to 1-2 bushel per acre. We are large dealers in Pop Corn— forage or popping. Pint 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00. Close prices for quantity for popping.

THE PEANUT AND ITS CULTURE—(Arachis hypogea), also called Pinder, Ground Pea, and Ground Nut. Destined to be one of the greatest crops in this country. Tremendous amounts being grown in N. C., Va., Fla., Ga., La. and Miss. Write U. S. Dept. Washington, D. C. for Farmer's Bulletin No. 356.

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with Disk Harrow. Fertilization not necessary, plant 2 bushels per acre shelled plant running peanuts in 36 inch rows and 12 inches between; plant bunch peanuts 30 inch rows 9 inches apart in the rows; plant 1 1-2 inches deep. If liming is necessary douse a handful of Burnt Oyster Shell lime over each plant when as large as your fist. To gather bunch peanuts; run a plow in the fall close to the peanuts, take pitchfork and lift up peanuts with the vines; in day or so stack peanuts

with the vines around a ridge pole with peanuts to the pole. In Winter take nuts off by hand or machine, and feed the hay. For hog purpose, plant 2 bushels per acre April 15th to July 15th. Graze from August 15th to January 1st.

Peanut Note! We list more peanuts than any house in the United States.

"The Peanut and Its Culture." Let us mail you this Book, 60c. postpaid.

PEANUTS, WHITE SPANISH—(*Arachis Hypogaea*)—28 pounds to bushel. Georgia grown seed. United States seed trade supplied. Mature in 110 days. Small pods, strong growing upright stems, abundant and heavy foliage, pods cluster at base of plant and attach to the roots. Magnificent hog crop; yield per acre about 60 bushels peas and one ton vines or more. Plant about 2 bushels per acre, March to July 15th, following after oats, or plant two crops, March and July in same ground. Plant close in sand lime lands. Tops are fine foliage; hay is richer in protein than any other—more so than Red Clover. Peas are easily harvested as all peas hang to roots as plant is pulled up. Hogs can be turned in on patch or the vine can be fed all winter from the storage barn after peas have been picked, or not. Plant too, in late corn rows between the stalks. (See Cut.) Being a legume it enriches the land. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30-inch rows planting one seed to the hill 12 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug Oct. 23rd, kept in shock un-

pea is very red, meat cream. Besides the extra amount of hay in them, the Red Spanish invariably had two peas to the pod while 50 per cent of the White Spanish have only



White Spanish Peanuts.

one pea to the pod. The Red Spanish is slightly larger than the White. My grower says that he often produces twice as much per acre with the Red Spanish as with the



South Georgia Cane and Peanut Field.

til Nov. 10th and then handpicked at a cost of 10c. per bushel, he made 230 bushels of peanuts on the four acres plus \$60.00 worth of pure hay. Two crops can be easily made. Tremendous amounts (recent movements) now being grown in Miss. after grain and truck, and tens of thousand of acres in Ark., La. and Okla. They report 40 to 50 bushels an acre peanuts, and tops baled \$12 per ton. Pods smallest of all peas. Fine eaters. Bunch; easy cultivation. Heavy oil contents. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00; 100 pounds, \$6.00.

PEANUTS, RED SPANISH—(28 lbs. to bus.)—Originated a few years ago in Georgia. Originator sold in 1910, 1,500 bushels at 10c. a lb. and could have sold 3,000 bushels. They are a bunch peanut and pods adhere to the roots. The bunch is larger than the bunch of the White Spanish. The

White Spanish. The best way to gather is to plow up with a plow and follow with a pitch fork and when dried for 3 or 4 hours, pile them around stakes, pods to the stake. The genuine Red Spanish Peanut taste similar to the Valencia, contains more oil than the regular White Spanish, the skins are fiery red. Only listed by us and extremely scarce. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

PEANUTS, VALENCIA—(28 lbs. bus.)—3 and 4 in a pod. Must not be confounded with the "Red Spanish" or "Tenn. Reds." Like the Tennessee Reds they are 3 and 4 to the pod. Lay them by when in full bloom with a plow and hill up 3 to 4 inches of soil to the vines and they will make much more hay from bunches than by level culture. The Valentias are said to excel all other peanuts in production, 80 bushels per

acre here at Augusta; are exceedingly profuse in hay. Nuts adhere to the roots. Perhaps two weeks later than the White Spanish. Valencias sell for a high price, are greatly to be desired and only a minimum amount at any time can be found for sale. Can be easily planted after Oats making a good crop, of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell, getting to be the favorite Pea for all parching, and large amounts at high prices are being imported for parching from Valencia, Spain—deliciously sweet and oily and full of nutriment; holding on well to the vine. Peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50; 100 pounds, \$8.00.

PEANUTS, TENNESSEE RED—(24 lbs. bus.)—Called "3's and 4's." A bunch Pea, dull red, attach to the roots, contain large amount of oil, from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell is very thick and tough, well adapted to hog raising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter time and even come up in the spring. Bunch tops and peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be baled and the Peanuts taken from the roots, exceedingly oily, stack them in drying about poles, placing the nuts next to the poles. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Va's. Peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50; 100 pounds, \$8.00.

PEANUTS, LITTLE NORTH CAROLINA—(24 lbs. bu.)—Known too as "Florida Peanut." A running peanut smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish and with higher percentage of Oil, can stay in the ground all Winter, and not rot. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes as the peanuts do not rot lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the fields do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. 150 cars of this Peanut were sold Fall 1910, in South Georgia for hog purposes. United States stocks were wholly exhausted. Peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00; 100 pounds, \$7.00.

PEANUTS, VIRGINIA RUNNER—(22 lbs. bushel)—120 days in maturing—Large podded, strong growing, creeping stems, foliage heavy and pods are scattered along procumbent stems, is the usual Norfolk parching Peanut. Sold for parching. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$6.00.

PEANUT, VIRGINIA BUNCH—(22 lbs. bus.)—Can be planted as late as first of June in Virginia, and mature by frost, do not contain as much Oil as the Little North Carolina, exceedingly productive; have known 125 bushels made per acre.

Large podded, dwarfish plant, stems upright, light foliage, pods attach to the roots at base of plant, usually 2 sometimes 3 to the pod, Peas light brown, pods bright and clean, and adhere well to the plant in digging. Pods and Peanuts quite large and are the usual vender parching peanuts as sold from Norfolk. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$6.00.

PEANUT, BUNCH JUMBO—(22 lbs. bus.)—Grows upright, easily cultivated; maturing in 90 to 100 days; requires better land to make; does not speck in stacks. Plant 2 1/2 ft. row, 12 inches in drill; usually ridge culture; good on red land. Our largest Pea Nut. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00.

PEANUT, JUMBO RUNNING—22 lbs.

bus.)—And old time favorite wherever extra peanuts are wanted; double the size of Va., prolific; often makes 150 to 175 pods to the hill or four quarts to the hill; good on red land. Same large fancy size as Bunch Jumbo. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00.

HOG GOOBER—Used only for hogs. Come in pods like Peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large, as large as the end of your thumb, pods are thick on vines, peas inside are single. It is a Hog crop; the taste of the pea is somewhat between that of Peanut and Field Pea.

They will not sprout in the ground, they will remain all Winter in the ground for Hogs. Yield is very much greater than that of Chufas. Yield is exceptionally heavy. Pound, 15c.; 10 to 25 pounds at 10c.; 100 pounds, 9c.

GERMAN MILLET—(Chaetochia Germanica)—50 pounds to bushel. Choice Tennessee grown. Known as Tennessee and Golden Wonder. Western seed no good here. German Millet an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May or any time during summer until end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with cow peas. Peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25.

SPECKLE VELVET BEAN—(Macuna Urtilis)—United States seed trade supplied. A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. Seeds only in extreme South. Seed trade supplied. Powerful mulch crop for orange and peach orchards. Good green soiler for Louisiana cane fields. A cheaper legume crop than high priced cow peas. A powerful soil enricher on all soil. Frost-killed vines carrying beans in pod or dry hay, relished by all cattle. On all wilt infested lands, now so common in the South it is far better to follow cotton after Velvet Beans than after Cow Peas. Vines form a mass three or four feet high and run 20 feet or more. For making beans, plant Velvets early in April, for feeding purposes can plant through May and even June. Magnificent Winter grazing with Japanese Sugar Cane—the two making more forage per acre than any other Southern forage products. (See Japanese Sugar Cane.) Needs about 85 degrees heat for germination; several beans to hill in 4 ft. rows, 12 to 24 inches in row; 1 peck or so to acre; cultivate like cow peas in every way. We are large contractors. No other house in the U. S. list as many Velvet Bean types as we do. Cut with rolling cutter. United States Agricultural Department says the most rank growing legume cultivated for forage and is one of the most valuable known plants, needs 8 months for maturing seeds. Smothers weeds and civilizes the soil better than any other crop. Begin grazing at first frost and continue until February or March as vines and beans both remain edible during winter. When cut early hay is of fine quality though the principal value of the Velvet Bean is as a crop for winter grazing. North Carolina Experiment Station made of Corn after Velvet Beans 86 1/2 bushels, and 2,280 pounds of stover per acre, while six other tests on corn made with a complete fertilizer produced only a minimum of 25 1/2 bushels of corn and 1,800 pounds of stover, making

an increased value per acre on crop of \$18.00 through the growing of Velvet Beans. Weevils do not bother Velvet Beans. For cattle, plant in corn, when knee high. Or on poor land plant beans and corn, (corn holds beans up) and graze the crop in Winter; gather corn; turn in cattle Nov. Dec. Jan., and turn under Feb. 1, in two years the land will make 35 bushels of corn. Plant 2 to a hill, every 4 to 6 feet. Quart, 15c.; postage extra, 15c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

LYON BEAN—(Velvet Bean)—Macuna Lyoni—(60 lbs. bushel)—Florida Agl. Sta. says, "More vigorous growth and rapid and vine stronger than other velvet beans. Plant 4 ft. rows, 2 ft. in row, or plant in alternate rows of corn and sorghum." A Fla. grower says, "Lyon beans make more cattle feed, having larger leaves; pods are a great deal longer, more beans to the pod and larger beans, softer and easier eaten by cattle. The dust does not collect on the pods as on the woolly podded Velvets. Cattle greatly prefer them and always choose them in the fields." Other Fla. parties say, "Earlier than others and better for up country. Bloom white, other velvet beans purple, far more prolific in vines and beans pods double size and brown, seeds white not round and softer; pods indented lengthwise, beans 4 to 6 to a pod." New bean of great superiority; pods nearly free of hairs, 25 per cent. more prolific than velvet bean and larger and flattish. Plant for forage. Or plant in corn for beans to climb on and turn in cattle three months in winter—they'll get seal fat and need nothing else. No fertilization needed. We supply seed trade. Plant about 1 peck to acre. First time listed. 1 lb. 15c.; 5 for 50c.; 1 peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50. (See cut.)

WILLET'S GRAIN GRAZING MIXTURE—For Fall, Winter and Spring plantings, made of Rye, Wheat, Barley, Grazing Oats and Vetch. A combination grazing mixture is better than any other grain. Can be planted for Fall and Winter grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Put up in 100 lb. sack for one acre (about 2 bus.) Price, 20 lbs. for \$1.00; 50 lbs. for \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.75; 200 lbs. at \$8.50.

"YELLOW MAMMOTH," SOY (or SOJA) BEANS—(Glycine Hispida)—Freight Rate "D"—Same as cow peas. No other house in the U. S. list as many types of Soy Beans as we do. Can supply U. S. Seed Trade. Erect, easily cultivated, an annual legume, with hairy stems and leaves. Cultivate as corn; cut, cure, feed as are cow peas; or plant between hills of corn, thus making two crops on land. Good for stock, green or silage, or hay. Better adapted to finishing hogs than cow peas. The beans feeding value is greater than that of any known forage plant except the peanut. Tennessee Experiment Station reports as follows: "One acre of Soy Beans (vines and beans) fed two steers 80 days and made 540-pound beef; 1 acre of corn made 203-pound beef; 1 acre of cow peas, made 327 pound beef; Yielded here 1911, beans 52 bushels per acre, and made hay (vines and beans) 4,872 pounds per acre, planted after July 15th. A fine silo remaining green till about frost in fields. Beans were cut just before pod ripening, were dried on hay frame and eaten. Hogs greedily fond both of the dried hay, and the beans. In planting the beans they were drilled in rows about 30 inches apart and 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Light frosts, which kill Cow Peas do not affect Soy Beans, young or old—32 degrees frost



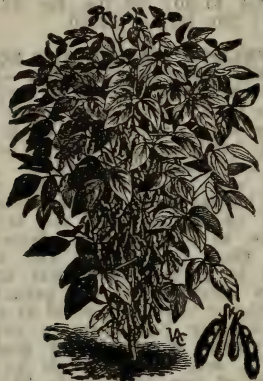
Lyon Bean—(1 Vine)

WHITE VELVET BEAN—The pod and vine are the same as the Speckle Velvet, and have about the same outturn. The beans are white, and of the same size and shape as Speckles. The bean is softer and several weeks earlier than the Speckle Velvet. Cattle can be turned into the field sooner than in Speckle Velvet field. Being softer cattle like them better, bringing 50c. per bus. in Fla. over the Speckles. Not listed before. Must not be confounded with the Lyon Bean. 1 pound 15c.; 5 pounds, 50c.; 1 peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Augusta, May 1, 1910 didn't kill 2 foot high plants. Seed not attacked by weevils. Drill per acre 1-2 bushel, or broadcast 1 1-2 bushel. For hog purposes plant 1-2 bushel in 30 inch drills April 15th to August 1st. Graze from July 15th to December 1st. Soy Beans have 34.0 protein; fat, 16.9. Soy Bean Hay has 15.4 protein; fat, 5.2. 300 varieties, China and Japan—80 being black. Peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50; all subject to market fluctuation.

EDWARD'S SOY BEAN—From planting

to harvesting about 130 days. Our grower says, "Large, tall, erect, plant growing 40 to 45 inches, pods large, often 15" pods to one stem, pods holding 2 to 4 beans. Pods 2 to 2 1-2 inches long, shatters but little." Seed straw yellow color and good size. Bush is stout, hushy and erect. We have planted



Soy Beans.

June 6th, and harvested October 25th. The Edward's grow an immense amount of foliage and if cut for hay or ensilage, our grower says will produce more tons per acre than any bean he knows of. This is truly a magnificent forage Soy. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

ACME SOY BEAN—Invaluable Soy Bean on account of its great height, large dense foliage, and especially because, when planted late of its quick maturing qualities. We have actually planted it here August 1st and the crop produced well.

From an early planting to harvesting about 130 days. It grows to 42 inches high, does not shatter, slender, erect ends twining, pods long 1 1-2 to 1 3-4, seeds straw yellow and small being just 1-2 the size of Mammoth Yellow Seed. Our planting here June 16th was harvested October 20th. The bean is especially tall with large dense foliage, slender and for hay is well known and re-

garded as one of the finest of all the Soy Beans and is well named Acme. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

MEYER SOY BEANS—Has one of the shortest growing seasons of all Soys. 32 to 38 inches high, pods 2 to 2 1-2 inches long, pods large, seeds not large, invariably some black, some brown. These beans are eatable roasted and sold largely in Pekin. The limbs spring straight upward and are absolutely covered with beans. Foliage slender with twining tips. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.—(Cleveland and Co.)—(New York.)

SHANGHAI BLACK—An extremely valuable variety because it can be planted absolutely up until August 1st and yet produce well. We must remember that weevils do not attack Soys; and when gathered beans and vines together, there is no crop with greater food content that the farmer can possibly grow. Planted late in July the farmer can make this legume crop of finest hay, and also increase soil fertility, and then too be in time to put down on same lands his fall grains. Quick growing. Planted July 15th, harvested Oct. 15th, 90 days. It is very valuable as a late planting Soy. Planted June 15, matured same time Oct. 15. Three of four beans to the pod; height 36 inches or more; pods 2 1-4 to 2 1-2 inches; plant erect, bushy and shatters but little. Seeds are perfectly black and are of the same size as Mammoth Yellow. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS—Field Peas, but entirely different from the Cow Pea. Sow early in the spring, making crop ready for cutting in May or June. Making a most satisfactory early forage crop. Sow in open weather during December, January, February and March; make yields of most nutritious feed, which can be used either green or cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to the cow peas. They can be sown alone at the rate of 1 1-2 to 2 bushels to the acre, but a light seeding of oats, rye or barley will increase the yield and help to support the pea vines when the crop comes to maturity. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75; Cotton bags holding two bushels each. 22c. extra.

Miscellaneous Field and Farm Seeds

FIELD CORN—We make a specialty of Field Corns—Wholesale them in large quantities at lowest prices. We have our corn grown for Ga., So. Ca. and Virginia—in the best latitude for each corn. Plant six quarts to acre. Bushel, 56 pounds; unshelled, 70 pounds. Write for wholesale prices. Postage extra, pint, 10c.; quart, 15c.

The New South Carolina Corn Culture—Our best corn growers around Augusta are making now uniformly 40 bushels to the acre as follows: Plant 5 ft. rows, 3 ft. apart in the row, 3 stalks to the hill. Fertilize only once on the side them, 300 lbs. 9-3-3 guano at second plowing of corn. These same growers 6 or 8 years ago were only making 8 to 12 bushels even when using 500 lbs. of guano—planting, and fertilizing (at planting time), in the old way.

Culture—One plant in a hill in checks 4 2-3x3 ft. A good fertilizer consists of 240 pounds acid phosphate and 240 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Plant 6 quarts to acre. March 15th to June 20th.

"The Cereals in America." By Hunt, 450 pages. Illustrated, \$2.00, Cloth, postpaid.

"The Book on Corn." By Myrick, 500 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, postpaid, \$1.50. Let us mail you these Books.

Our Corn Seed—We do not handle middle West or Western Seed Corn, as they are no good in the South—dangerous for seeds or feeds. Alabama Experiment Station says: "All the varieties of corn falling below 20 bushels per acre were early Northern kinds. These have repeatedly proved unsuitable for our climate, making small yields and a poor

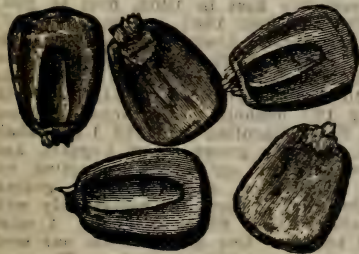
quality of grain." Our corns are all Southern-grown, and from the best locality, brought in to us in car lots, from the best original growers. The danger of feeding Western corn has enhanced the value of Southern grown corn by 10 to 20 per cent. For the celebrated Williamson Corn method, write the Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment Station, Georgia, for bulletin 78.



Yellow Dent.

PENNSYLVANIA YELLOW DENT CORN—(See Cut)—We do an immense business in Dent Corn with Augusta territory merchants. Well known. Our earliest field corn Meal can be had from it latter part of July, being thus valuable to farmers. The sowing of Dent corn increases each year. Its earliness makes it invaluable. It loses earliness if native seed are sown. Buy fresh seed each year. We believe in size of grain. etc., we sell the best Dent corn in the South. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, \$2.25.

PENNSYLVANIA WHITE DENT CORN—Same as above, only grain is white—which some prefer. Same price as yellow Dent. Many plant this for early garden use. We lay great store by the superiority of this North Virginia corn as sent by us. For early farm corn nothing takes the place of Dent corns. They come on for the farmer



White Dent.

in the nick of time, for feeding or meal, middle of July—or 100 days from planting; one quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25; sacks, 2 1-2 bushels, \$2.10.

SHAW'S IMPROVED CORN—Introduced some eight or more years ago. One of the largest earned corns grown in this section, ears average from nine to twelve inches long, 16 to 20 rows, deeply set from butt to tip, grains white and almost perfect in shape. Shelling 85 per cent. The stalk is large, very strong and storm resistant owing to its deep rooting. Heavy in foliage with generally two good ears. This is one of the most popular big-eared corns planted today, having an average yield of about 80 bushels per acre. Quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, at \$2.25.

GARRICK CORN—A white corn now supplanting Marlboro in S. C., and winning all the farmers' corn prizes. (S. C. today being the most advertised corn growing state in U. S.) Won the Marlboro County contest 1908—yield of 137 bus.; also best yield per acre, and five acres in 1909. Our grower got 1909, 500 bushels in five acres. Young Usher of S. C., who won the S. C. premium 1909 and was given a trip by U. S. Agt. Dept. to Washington, D. C., free, planted Garrick. A fancy specialist corn grower Augusta, says: "Garrick is best of all." Another large Ga. corn grower who has grown all types in large amounts, says: "Yield is enormous; I believe Garrick should be the most popular variety of corn in the South, far better than Marlboro, which has been my favorite heretofore." Augusta grower made without any special cultivation effort, 700 bushels on 12 acres this past year; another grower in 7 ft. rows and 12 inches in the row made 65 bushels per acre and a good crop of cucumbers in between the rows. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 25c.; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, at \$2.10.

IMPROVED YELLOW CREOLE—A long wanted prolific, late, yellow flint corn. Long yellow grains, ears filled to the end, tapering cob, close fitting covering of long tough shucks generally two or more ears, growing high upon a tall firm stalk. A Louisiana grower says: "The nearest weevil proof corn we know. Out of a big lot shucked January 1st. I found no weevils." Shuck is heavy adheres close, is close up at the end, so tight that it is almost impossible for weevils to get to the corn and is so flinty that they could make no headway boring the grain. Heavy growth and in a storm this Summer 99 per cent. stood up whereas 50 per cent. of other corns fell down. Averages two ears to the stalk, as sweet as sugar corn and cattle like it best. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, at \$2.25.

WILLET'S IMPROVED MARLBORO PROLIFIC CORN—We've increased size grain, a beautiful white Prolific Corn. Medium early, well adapted to both field and table purposes, just flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field test. Marlboro Prolific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields often from 2 to 4 large ears to each stalk. The largest yield of corn with the largest premium ever known in the world was for Marlboro over in South Carolina. Grains are some longer than Cokes. 162 ears to the 100 plants. The ear is somewhat larger than Cokes. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, at \$2.10.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN—Flinty white, heavy. Two to seven ears. In swamps has grown 140 bushels shelled corn per acre. Our seed from North Carolina. Stood highest test at Georgia Experiment Station for several years, and also other Southern State Experiment Stations. Given great satisfaction here for several years. Our breeder is one of the best in the South. In North Carolina he has made a specialty of this corn for 10 years. He has increased its usual length of grain set its habits to 2 ears, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of stalks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cockes Prolific. Out of 32 varieties North Carolina Experiment Station for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, at \$2.10.

RED COB—The great Tennessee corn. A large white grain, not flint, medium red cob. Largely used in sandy soil and also in the swamp. Almost wholly drought resistant. Has made 20 bushels in this county in sandy soil when other corns made 5. The best all purpose corn, and adapted to all lands that grow corn. This corn is principal corn grown in the renowned corn lands in Orangeburg and Barnwell counties in S. C.—called though sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties of S. C. Can be planted March to July at Augusta, Tenn. grown. One quart 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, at \$2.10.

HUFFMAN CORN—The most beautiful corn ever grown in Tenn., bears the name of Huffman. It is white; tremendous ear; good size cob; grains are long. No other corn ever seen by us has larger grains than this. It is prolific, and the great feature of it is the white pearly meal that it makes. The grains glisten like silver, and are as white as rice! Grains are of the usual hardness. We have our corn grown for us here at Augusta; fully climatized. We have never seen in all the years of our business, a white corn with so many attractive features as is borne by Huffman. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, at \$2.25.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC—Large yielding white, flinty, good meal, quick growth for late planting; fine Experimental Station result. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, at \$2.10.

GOURD SEED CORN—Known also as Horse Tooth. Grains are shaped like a gourd seed and is a prolific corn, and an old standard one in the South, and makes more fodder than the usual corn. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25, sacks, 2 1-2 bushels at \$2.10.

HICKORY KING—White, high land. Grain broad and large; cob exceedingly small. Prolific. A corn well known in Tennessee and Virginia, it is of the prolific variety, with small ears, small cob, but with an exceedingly large broad grain. Making it one of the largest grained corns we have. One Augusta farmer claims this past season from our seed to have made 2,000 bushels of this corn, and on some parts of his plantation 80 bushels to the acre. Small

cob, oftentimes not more than 3-4 inch in diameter, but shells out magnificent yield of finest looking grains. Grains are exceedingly large, blunt and almost square, the largest grain corn that we know of. Ga. grown. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, at \$2.25.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—Makes larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. A great Virginia favorite for corn and fodder. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, at \$2.10.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(Georgia grown)—Plant not before June 1st to 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; larger blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late as this nor grows so tall, nor makes such an amount of late forage. Makes ears till September. You can have roasting ears till September and October and till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Pull in December. Till then does not harden on stalks—keeps green and soft. We planted as late as July 15th and matured before frost, made 65 bushels to the acre. Our crop this year was planted June 16th. Yielded 65 bushels to the acre. A party here last year planted 1st of June, eight acres on rock land, Tall Mexican June corn; on three acres he got 130 bushels shelled corn, and he put the five acres into silo; filling a 90 silage, which after settings, etc., made 90 tons net silage. Thus reaping 16 tons silage per acre. It was cultivated three times. Was gathered about November 25th. A customer who has been growing 100 acres in Mexican June for 7 years says: "I plant as late as August and often have roasting ears as late as December." For a second crop, few things are better than Mexican June, giving a fine corn grain crop and a fine forage crop besides. Oftentimes it is perfectly green until the middle of November. One correspondent writes "I made 17 tons ensilage per acre. We have improved the quality of our corn to the place where it will produce two large ears to the stalks, and each ear averaging from six to seven hundred grains." Will mature if planted as late as July 20th. Will stand any drought. Pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50.

GEORGIA SIX-EAR CORN—(New)—Synonyms; "Biggs Seven-Ear," "Alexander's Six-Ear," "Hasting Prolific."—In North Carolina Experiment Station stood out of 100 varieties first in 1903, first in 1904 third 1906 and first 1907, making about 77 bushels per acre. Average seven inches in length. In one lot 20 acres in North Carolina, not a stalk furnished less than three ears. 20 acres produced 2,041 bushels, averaging 127 bushels to the acre. Largest yield in North Carolina was 133 1-2 bushels per acre. Largely grown about Augusta, and considered one of our most productive varieties. Small ears and cob, long grains. White flint corn. Turn out remarkably well when shelled. Ears fill to the end. A most excellent keeper. One grower from our seed this year made 1,000 bushels. The cob is absolutely insignificant. Ten bushels on the cob, weighed up 70 pounds to the bushel, will shell out to be twelve bushels, 56 pounds. An Augusta grower made on 22 acres 98 bushels per acre.

One grower in South Carolina who aerated

this land seven or eight deep plowings before planting, on three acres of Six Ear Corn, made actual weight 116 bushels to the acre. Horses love it more than other corns. Can pull August 10th. Better when sold on the ear, 70 pounds. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.40; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, at \$2.25.

BROOM CORN—Tennessee Improved Evergreen. Grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well. Free from crooked brush. Fibre long and fine. Will not get red in the field before it is cut. Strickly a green variety of brush. One acre produces about 500 lbs. of brush, and 30 or 40 bushels of seed. Plant in the spring like corn the same cultivation, though somewhat later in the season. This is a tremendous crop in the West. Plant in drills 3 1-2 feet apart, leaving 6 inches in the row, 20 lbs. to the acre. Get Agl. Dept. at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. Price, 1 lb., 15c.; 10 lbs., 10c.; 100 lbs., 8c.

OATS.

Culture—Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre, broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. Oats, by all means, should be drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter killed. Our Georgia fall sown oats, however, less liable to be killed than the spring sown Texas and Oklahoma. There is no nutriment whatever in dried oat straw, and in two bundles of oats, as usually fed, there is not one-half a cup full of grain. Hay oats, therefore, should be cut in a green and not a yellow state, later cutting is fallacious and wasteful.

FULGHUM OAT—This Oat is several years old, but seed have been so scarce that they have not been put on the market. It is 3 1-2 to 4 feet high; heavy in foliage. Parties produced this year 50 bushels to the acre without manure. It is cold proof and rust proof. It is as large in grain and forage as is Appler and double the size in the matter of grain as compared with Texas. Its chief characteristic is its earliness. It is 3 weeks earlier than Texas or Appler, and is even earlier than Burt Oat. It is far better than the Burt Oat, because Burt so often fail, and are killed; they are too extremely thin as regards foliage and small as regards grain. The Fulghum Oat does not shatter, and is a double Oat. It is entirely free from beards. Their great value is seen, when we say that they can be sown in October and will be ripe and off of the ground by May 10th, for cotton planting. Whereas, cotton cannot be planted after Applers until June. If sown in October they ripen fully enough to be used for feed by April 25th. The cotton farmer will appreciate from the above to the fullest extent, this new Oat. Without a particle of doubt, it is the most valuable Oat today known in the Southland. The Agricultural Dept. has taken great interests in the Oat. Supply is limited. Bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50.

GEORGIA APPLER OATS—Car lots or less dealt in (32 pounds 1 bushel). Fall sown. We are the largest Georgia growing contractors. The finest oats, according to the Experiment Station, Georgia in the South. Rust proof; harder than Texas. Heavy,

often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust proof; and week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Much of our Augusta Appler Oats, 1911, though they had no rain for 3 months on them, turned out 4 1-2 ft. high, and a large amount of heads measured in length 24 inches. A length of 18 inches was a most ordinary and common length. Georgia Experiment Station says about 10 to 15 per cent. better in straw and oats than Native Rust Proof Oats. Get prices in car lots if wanted. One-third larger than Western Rust Proof Oats and with far less beard and waste. State amount wanted. Get prices.

GEORGIA BANCROFT OATS—Like the Appler, this oat is an improvement over the Texas Rust Proof. There is very little difference in these two oats, namely the Appler and Bancroft. They are a very much heavier oat, of course, than the Texas. Bancroft may have a trifle more beard than has Appler. There are some black oats to be found in all samples of Bancroft that we have ever seen. It is rust proof, and prolific. One party near Augusta, with 4 acres last year, made 90 bushels to the acre. There is possibly very little choice between the Appler and the Bancroft. They are both improvements over Native Georgia Rust Proof oats and Texas and Oklahoma Rust Proof oats. A Florida correspondent of ours, who made 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Bancroft, 1909, reports his average as being 50 bushels per acre. Get prices.

IMPROVED GEORGIA RUST PROOF OATS—These are Augusta's best native rust proof oats. These oats have been selected and improved three or four years. They stand far more cold than imported Texas oats, which are all spring grown; and are far heavier. These oats weigh a good per cent. more than Texas Rust Proof. Our friends must remember that it takes as much chaff for a little as a big grain, and in Texas oats they are buying mostly chaff and beard. We are heavy wholesale dealers and growing contractors in these oats. Get price. State quantity.

THE FAMOUS 100 BUSHEL OATS—The claim for this Oat is that it is an improved type of Southern Oat, rust proof, heavy grains, large straw, and extremely productive. While the claim for it is extra productivity, we certainly, nor can any one else, guarantee 100 bushels to the acre, but it should come as near or nearer to it than many other Oats on the market. Get price.

GEORGIA BURT OATS—These are practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof. We are large dealers in these oats in car lots. The man who wants oats three weeks earlier than other oats must plant Burt. Kansas and middle West Seed no good. Get prices.

GEORGIA TURF, or GRAZING OATS—(Known as Virginia Gray Winter)—Do not resemble oat till they head; looks like rye, and looks, too, like orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterward will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as

wide as wheat; 10 days later than R. P. Oats—allows you to get two oat crops with different maturing times. These oats are popular and widely used further north. We've sold them for four or five years and our growers have been greatly pleased with them. Get prices.

TEXAS SEED OAT, also **OKLAHOMA OATS**—The usual Texas and Oklahoma oats sold by growers as seed are oftentimes full of cheat, Johnson grass, rye, Texas sunflower, and what not. We try to get in these the best seed to be had. Get prices. We are jobbers of the better kind.

POTATOES

"The Potato." By Frazer, 200 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, cloth, 85 cents.

IRISH POTATOES—Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 125 hills, in drills 3 feet apart; three or four cuttings to one potato. Usually planted here from February 1st, to April 1st. Produce 90 to 125 bushels per acre, maturing in 105 days, say from May 25th to June 5th. One sack holds 10 pecks.

We do an immense business with the merchant trade of this territory. Special prices in large amounts. We handle 16 to 20 cars.

WE HANDLE FOLLOWING POTATOES.

FOR SPRING SOWING

MAINE GROWN POTATOES

All Kinds.

SOUTHERN CROP POTATOES,

All Kinds.

FOR SUMMER SOWING

GA. LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES.

Trucker's Irish Potato Culture—Plow land deep in fall and harrow. By February 1st, disc harrow and let land lie until planting time February 10th to 15th. Lay off with 3-inch bull tongue plow in 30-inch rows, in which sow guano, 1,500 to 1,800 pounds per acre, formula Ph. A., 7 per cent.; Am., 5 per cent.; Pot., 5 per cent. Mix guano in furrow with above bull tongue, dragging a pole behind the level furrow; drop seed 13 to 15 ins. apart in rows; cover at once with two furrows of turn plow; let stand a week, then knock off tops of beds, leaving about 6-inch bed. Harrow lightly on top of bed just before sprouts appear through ground. Go over crop once a week until tops get too large. Spray the Irish potato crop with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight. Spraying four or five time pays well. It has added one hundred bushels to the acre in yield in many cases. When potato bugs are present mix Paris Green with the Bordeaux and kill them at the same time as you prevent the blight. Use a pound of the green to one hundred gallons of the Bordeaux.

These potatoes come to us direct from Me., in car lots, branded in Me. You know you are not getting New York stock with "rot" in them, nor Western seed that makes no potato in the South.

Do not use stable manure. Dig when top vines die and before bottom stem turns black.

MAINE POTATOES—New York, Boston and Providence sell to the wholesale grocery trade of the South a large amount of so-called Maine potatoes that come from the West and through the lakes. These make big tops, but not two potatoes to the hill. These are sold cheap. They sell also Maine commission job lots branded-to-suit potatoes. We handle only the genuine Aroostook Maine (direct in car lots) potatoes.

OUR CONTRACT FOR JANUARY, 1912—We bought from Maine for January and February delivery 1912, on contract, some 16 or 18 cars of seed potatoes.

MAINE RED BLISS TRIUMPH—(Early Red Bliss)—A leading early variety, one of the best for the South. This variety is round, like a ball in shape, has shallow eyes, and is of a very handsome, light red color. It is an extra-large yielder, good cooker and always a ready seller for shipping to inland points on account of its carrying qualities, even when dug green. The great Southern favorite. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00, 5 at \$3.75.

MAINE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH—(White Bliss)—Early. Identical with the Bliss Triumph except that in color it is white with pink eyes. Becoming quite a favorite. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.65; sack, \$3.75; 5 at \$3.50.

PEERLESS POTATO—This at one time was a prime favorite. A medium late, large white potato whose friends believe that the name Peerless suits the potato. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.65; sack, \$3.75; 5 at \$3.50.

MAINE IRISH COBBLER—(Early)—Side by side with Early Rose and such standard varieties, it matures from five days to two weeks earlier, and every hill seems to ripen at the same time. In productiveness it excels all other early varieties, yielding equally as large a crop as the most abundant producers in late varieties. In shape it is oval and round, few and shallow eyes; grows very smooth, with flesh white and mealy. We recommend it as the earliest and one of the most productive potatoes ever cultivated. The supply of this variety available for seed is not large, nothing like enough to fill the demand. It is superior to these old varieties in that it is earlier and much more productive. The tubers are uniformly smooth, round, plump and handsome, creamy white, eyes strong and well developed. The demand for these potatoes, spring 1909 could not be half supplied. Planted here at Augusta this year the last of March, we dug full grown big potatoes as big as your double fist by the 20th of May. There were two slight applications of nitrate of soda. The flesh is



Red Bliss Triumph.

white and of splendid quality. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$4.75; 5 at \$4.50.

MAINE HOULTON, or MAINE EARLY ROSE—(Early)—Has been an immense favorite ever since its introduction some 39 years ago. None are superior to it in cooking quality, and it always can be depended on to mature in its proper time. This variety is so well known that it needs no description. Houlton Rose is an improved strain of the genuine old Early Rose. We have found that Houlton Rose gives a uniformly good crop wherever planted. Peck, 60c.; bushel \$1.75; sack, \$3.75; 5 at \$3.50.

MAINE BEAUTY OR HEBRON—(Early)—A potato of great beauty and adapted to all kinds of soil; early and productive and its splendid cooking qualities make it especially desirable. White. Week later than Rose. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.65; sack, \$3.75; 5 at \$3.50.

MAINE GOODRICH—(Early)—An old-fashioned potato still called for and standard. Color, pure white. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$3.75; 5 at \$3.50.

MAINE GREEN MOUNTAIN—(Second Early)—An oval shape white potato; very prolific, and an excellent cooker and keeper. Tubers, white and grows a white blossom. Many farmers contend that they get a more certain yield from this than any other second early or late potato. It is the potato that commands high price throughout the East, and is more extensively grown in Maine for a market crop than any other variety. Good flavor. Very large, mealy, magnificent eater. The great hotel potato, and desired above all others at the fashionable winter resort hotels at Augusta, Georgia. It commands an extra price in the best city markets as a table potato, and is very desirable for market packers who have a house-to-house trade. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75; sack \$4.00; 5 at \$3.75.

VIRGINIA AND CAROLINA SECOND CROP IRISH POTATOES—SPRING SOWING.

Advantages of Planting Second Crop Potatoes—The largest potato man on the South Atlantic Coast, write us June 1st, as follows: "We are now digging our 'Second Crop Potatoes,' as planted in March. They are turning out 100 per cent. better than the Maine stock. We are getting 100 barrels or 250 bushels to the acre from 'Second Crops' and we and other larger planters will not plant in the future anything but seed from Second Crops." Second crops will not rot like Maine stock; they keep splendidly in the spring nearly 60 days, in a firm unsprouted condition longer than Maine stock. Smaller and go further. Are as early as Maine are more resistant. If killed down by frost will come up again better than Maine stock; and we believe that bugs do not attack them as they do Maine Potatoes.

SECOND CROP RED BLISS OR TRIUMPH—Same characteristics as Maine stock. Peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.00; 1 sack, \$4.75; 5 at \$4.50.

SECOND CROP IRISH COBBLER—Very same characteristics as the Maine Irish Cobbler. This is a great standard for an early potato. Peck, 60c.; bushel \$2.00; sack, \$4.75; 5 at \$4.50.

SECOND CROP SUNLIGHT OR "WHITE" ROSE—The earliest potato known. Similar in shape to "Red" Rose, excellent cooking qualities. The most extensive grown second crop potatoes in Virginia. Has produced 112 barrels per acre. See prices above—Same as Cobblers.

RED ROSE—See prices above. Cobblers.

Lookout Mountain Potatoes.

IRISH POTATOES—SUMMER PLANTING.—A distinctive new type potato and sown only in summer and for second crop. (These

are not the Potatoes known as Peach Blow, Hoosier and Dixie.) Cut tubers and plant just as you would in spring. Demand every year far exceeds supply. Lookout Shipments: Makes orders for Lookout early in the season; deliveries between June 1st and July 15th, not later. These are cash, and 50 per cent. must be sent with orders. Tubers often weigh 2 pounds. Most often planted, possibly about the middle of July. Plant six or eight bushels per acre. Harvest about the 1st of November. Potatoes will keep in the ground all winter. Many growers use 8 feet deep concrete cellars, filling cellar 3 or 4 feet deep with Lookouts. If kept properly in the barn, there is often no shrinkage to June 1st—potatoes sound and unshrunk. Often make 150 to 175 bushels per acre. A grower says. "The only sure fall crop, never fails to come up and make a crop." Planted late June and July. No trouble to make 200 bushels per acre. Easiest keeping potato known, and one of the best for fall and winter market. Always have sprouts on them in July and this insures their coming up. To keep Lookout Mountain Potatoes put potatoes in a dry room, 3 to 6 inches deep on platform, shelves or shallow boxes. Expose them to light in fair weather if for planting.

For the table, keep in the dark all the time. Remember the "Lookout Mountain" keeps perfect for the tables from November 15th to June 15th and then spurs just in time to plant;—more than 8 months. No other Southern grown potato will do this.



Lookout Mountain Potatoes average weight two pounds.

Sold measured bushel. We ship 52 lbs. to the bushel. Are large handlers. (See Cut.) Prices: Peck, 75c.; July delivery, \$2.50 per bushel.

Culture Summer Planting Irish Potatoes—Exclusive of Lookout Mountain potatoes, many people plant about July 1st to Sept. potatoes for 2d crop. Sometimes from small tubers planted whole as saved from the summer potato harvest as gathered; plantings are also made from potatoes as left over from the winter's stock of Maine or second crop potatoes, the summer's heat and dryness will often rot these potatoes especially when put into the ground before they can sprout. It is safest to put these potatoes under a bank of straw and sprout the eyes before planting. The above summer planted potatoes are never as safe a proposition as are Lookout Mountain.

SWEET POTATOES

Sweet Potato Culture—We set the draws out here the latter part of March through June. Usually the rows are 4 feet apart, and plants are about 18 inches in the drill. Fifty-five pounds potatoes constitute a bushel. Sweet potatoes are frequently planted in the fall in Florida and partially grow in the winter, and then mature in the spring, and are sold throughout the spring through June as new round good potatoes. The market is thus furnished with sweet potatoes all the year round.

For bedding use small potatoes whole, cut the large ones in half and bed with eyes up.

Our potatoes are Georgia grown. Seed trade supplied. No part of America, we believe, grows the sweet potato to the same perfection that Richmond county does. Yield, 175 to 250 bushels per acre; 200 pounds acid phosphate and 300 pounds cotton seed meal is a good fertilizer. "Sweet Potato Culture," by Fitz. Cloth, 60c., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

NOTE—Be sure to contract for sweet potatoes, bulk or plants, in January or very early in February. Cash with order.

VINELESS PUMPKIN YAMS—Vines do not run, grow erect; can be plowed and cultivated like corn; grow well between corn

hills. The tubers are slightly lighter in color than Pumpkin Yams. The vines are never in the way in the matter of cultivation; potatoes easily gathered, bunching like Irish Potatoes; sweet. Bag (3 bushels), \$4.00.

PUMPKIN YAM—Rather late; universally grown about here, 7-8 of Augusta potatoes are Pumpkin Yam. Pumpkin Red in color. Seven potatoes brought to us this season at Augusta weighed 27 1-2 pounds, or half bushel. Ga. Exp. Station says: "Oblong, weighing 2.41 pounds; color skin, cream pink; flesh pumpkin red; quality rich, sugary; productive, and improves with keeping. Leaf is pointed. When par boiled and then sliced, baked with some sugar, it makes one of the richest looking dishes ever put upon the table. Bag, (3 bushels,) \$4.00.

EARLY TRIUMPH SWEET POTATO—

Flesh bright light yellow, of good size oblong, very prolific, and three weeks earlier than the medium late potato; a remarkably valuable potato. Very large. Smooth skin. Cook soft. Introduced here in 1907. The originator says: "Skin russety while, flesh creamy yellow, fine quality." Tubers large, oval oblong, and very attractive. Enormously productive and keeps late. Vines short, dense vigorous. The leaf is pointed and indented; veins in leaves are purple; good keeper; often three lbs. Many banks when opened never show a rotten one. July potatoes taste as well as winter potatoes. We have dug them here the 20th of June as set out May 1st, and we have set out from the vines on August 22d and made big potatoes Oct. 1st. Triumph has a larger yield with us than any other sort. Large growers here, 1908, commenced to use from their beds July 1st, and got more potatoes to the hill on July 1st than from other potatoes dug in October. Usually here we begin digging Triumphs July and our truckers sell out their full crop. We take the vine and reset them on the same ground, thus grown potatoes in October. In 1909 we planted from the vine as late as August 22d and made a full crop, but the potatoes were not large, however, they were large enough to eat, and made fine seed potatoes for the next year. One party in Georgia who grows 40 acres in sweet potatoes, gets the best results in planting same June and July. Same price as Pumpkin Yam.

NANCY HALL—Known also as Providence also Norton. Almost a bunch potato, easily cultivated; leaf pointed, color is reddish, skin is reddish, stem ditto. Late July planting from vines make good large potatoes; elliptical like a beet in shape; a poor land potato. Round, smooth, very early—60 days after planting. Very good for table. Skin, yellow, productive, good keeper, vines short. A grower says: "I plant 3 1-2 ft. rows and 14 inches in row. I made 200 bushels per acre Nancy Hall—yellow as gold, cook soft and sweet—good keepers." The most experienced growers in the country who have tested almost every other potato known, pronounced this potato as being the most delicious eating potato known. Same price as Pumpkin Yams.

WILLET'S RED SKIN POTATO—(Not the old Negro killer variety.) Our experience covering about ten years is that this potato is the earliest of all potatoes in the fields. The beds themselves come off in the matter of draws earliest of all and make far more draws than other beds. With cut vines in August you can make big potatoes. A juicy yellow meat; smooth yam. More prolific than even pumpkin yam, and 25 per cent. to one-third larger. Very early—makes good "eating" in June; the market man's friend. Elliptical; very few small ones. Largely used by truckers about Charleston who get 2 crops a season. A fine eater. Called on coast "Peabody." Same price as Pumpkin Yam.

GEORGIA SUGAR YAM—The old fashioned kind; not prolific, making only 60 to 100 bushels per acre, but the sweetest of all potatoes for home use. Tubers are medium size, oblong, light in color, cook soft and yellowish; leaves are forked with 4 or 5 slits; long vines; earlier than Pumpkin Yams, but later than early varieties. Prices same as Pumpkin Yam.

SWEET POTATO DRAWS—Heavy shippers of: Willet's Red Skin, Triumph, Nancy Hall, Pumpkin Yam, Ga. Sugar Yam, and Vineless, or Bunch Pumpkin Yam. Send orders early in the year; send cash with order. Shipments made according to outturn of beds, and when beds are ready, and in seriatim or in turn, and without guarantee on our part. The date of shipment depends upon weather conditions. Shipments are usually made late in April and through May and June. Price, 1,000, \$1.75; 3,000, \$1.65; 5 to 10,000, \$1.50 per 1,000. Plant any time in spring 8,000 draws per acre as planted 4 ft.x18 inches.

UPLAND RICE.

"CAROLINA WHITE" RICE—Is planted largely on the Atlantic Coast. It is an early rice, maturing about the same date as Honduras. Peck, 75c.; bushels, \$2.75.

"CAROLINA GOLD" RICE—Is the most popular and profitable rice that is planted on Atlantic coast. In average years is given the best results. It is not planted in the South West. Peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

SOUTHERN WHEAT.

We sell tremendous amounts of wheat and our stock can be relied on for this section we do not sell western wheat. Get prices.

WHEAT—For hog purposes, sow 1 bushel September 20th to November 1st, with 10 lbs. Crimson Clover and 20 lbs. Hairy Vetch and graze from December 1st to June 1st.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT—For preventive use blue stone 1 oz. to 2 1-2 gallons of water, soak wheat a few hours; or 1 pt. formulin to 50 gallons water, soak five minutes.

BLUE STEM, or PURPLE STRAW—Smooth head. Has a blue stem, and is the general favorite in Georgia and Carolina. Our patrons seem to like it best of all. Examination of our fields this year, showed as high as 140 stems or stools and each with a seed head, as growing from one grain, and one head made 59 grains. A good large proportion of the crop showed 100 heads from one seed and 50 grains. Some of this wheat showed therefore, as much as 8,260 grains as have being produced from one grain. Get prices.

EARLY RED MAY—Smooth head. Early good in thin land. Grains golden yellow; hardy, stands winter freezing well. Very satisfactory in South Atlantic and Gulf States. Get prices.

CURRELL'S PROLIFIC—Stiff Straw. Early. Smooth head. A Virginia favorite. Prolific. Get prices.

LEAPS PROLIFIC—Beardless, 25 to 50 bushels per acre, reported. New, improved, superseding many kinds. Prime Va. favorite. Get prices.

RED WONDER—Bearded. Very handsome. Prolific. A companion wheat in Virginia. Get prices.

FULCASTER—Beaded. Well-known. Get prices.

FIELD PUMPKINS.

Culture—Sow early in May in corn or alone in hills 8 feet apart; 3 pounds per acre. Succeed best in rich, deep bottom land. Plant most any time in the spring or summer. Crop may be gathered in the fall and stored in a dry place where they become very sugary and sweet and most valuable for food for man and beast.

WILLET'S FIELD PUMPKINS—Easily kept all winter for the table or for cattle, and easily grown. Seems an absolute pity that pumpkin growing should so fall into disfavor. One pound, 40c.; 3 pounds, \$1.00.

STRIPED CUSHAW PUMPKIN—This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crook, necked, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known for fall and winter use; one ounce, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 30c.; 1 pound, 75c.

BENE SEED—(*Sesamum Orientale*)—(U. S. Seed supplied.)—An eastern annual. The "Open Sesame" of the magician is derived from the bursting pods of this plant. Universally used for making Bene Candy, Bene cakes and sausage and Bene tea; (parched before making into cake). Bene is largely used in Europe. Largely used in the South for planting in large wild game preserves—the seeds not only serving as a tonic, but as a most excellent fattening aromatic bird feed. Grows 4 to 7 feet high. Largely planted as a tonic feed for chickens. Fowls are exceedingly fond of it and fatten on it. Plants are heavy producers of seed; frequently used to bait dove fields. A game preserve keeper in Carolina writes us, that Bene is the most fattening of all foods for birds. We plant in rows out in the woods and also in cotton and corn fields at last cultivation. There are hundreds of pods

to each plant and all full of seed. We use it for quails and doves. The plant is not liked or eaten by hogs, deers or goats. We counted one plant 20 limbs, 28 pods to limb, 24 seeds to pod; this gave us 13,440 seeds per plant. Seed pods about 1 inch long. Plant in spring 15 pounds per acre in hills or rows and cultivate. Price, 1 pound, 30c.; 5 pounds at 27c.; 50 pounds at 24c.; 100 pounds at 21c.

PECANS.

PAPER SHELL PECANS—Largest for seed purposes. Pecan cultures is increasing by bounds. Fortunes are being made in many places. Our seed are the best. Run about sixty pecans to the pound. Plant in sand boxes and replant 30 feet each way. In 5 lb. and above lots, f.o.b. grower, we can offer Columbias (large) and Money Maker, at 65c.; less amounts, at 85c. per pound. Pabst, Van Demans, Stuarts, at \$1.00 per pound, less amounts at \$1.25 per pound.

TOBACCO SEED—We can furnish all the leading U. S. varieties, and also the famous Sumatra Tobacco seed as grown so extensively in Florida and for which tobacco such fancy prices are obtained.

RAFFIA.

RAFFIA—Ours is the choicest broadcast leaf that we can buy. Used by truckers for wrapping. One pound, 20c.; 10 to 25 pounds at 15c.; 100 pounds, at 13c.; bale, at 12c. pound.

BUCKWHEAT—Silver Hull—Best variety for bees, and grain flour purposes, or turning under. 48-lb bushel. Plant 1 bushel per acre, broadcast, June, July or early August. 1 pound, 10c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.25.



Bene Plant.

Grasses for the South

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses." Illustrated. Postpaid, \$1.10. Also "The Forage and Fibre Crops in America." By Hunt, 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid, \$2.00. Let us mail you above books.

Note—Augusta is the largest hay growing center in the United States. If you are a hay buyer get in touch with us.

Comparative Food Values of Various Hays
—United States Department of Agriculture 1895 reports protein as follows: Oats, 11.8; corn meal, 9.02; hominy chops, 9.8; wheat, 11.09; Timothy hay, 5.0; Kentucky Blue, 7.8; Johnson Grass, 7.02; Alfalfa hay, 14.03; pea vine, 16.6; Vetch, 17.0.

Get prices in large amounts of grass seeds. State number of acres to plant. Not bound to catalogue prices on account price fluctuations.

WILLET'S WINTER GRAIN GRAZING MIXTURE—100 lb. sacks. See under "Forage Crops."

A CULTURE FOR VETCH GROWING—Before planting, send for our pamphlet on "Augusta Vetch Growing." In the spring of 1905 our Mr. Willet through a lengthy argument in New York, induced (where others had failed) U. S. custom duties people to reverse their former decision, with the result that vetches come in now duty free. They had always paid 30 per cent. duty, which was a tax to consumer of from 75c. to \$1.25 per bushel. His argument which made free vetches, has increased already the vetch sale in America ten fold. As an example of the tremendous value of what Mr. Willet did, we note that vetch growers here alone at Augusta are saving annually \$1,500, which amount a few years ago would have gone as tariff to the government. Buy Vetches of us, therefore, in preference to other importers in the vetch trade. This firm (many car loads at a time) through Southern ports are the largest vetch importers in the South, possibly the largest in America. We sow *Sativa* and *Villosa* from August to January 15th. Our usual formula is 1 bushel of *Sativa*, or 3-4 bushel of *Villosa*, per acre with 2 to 4 qts. of oats, and also 2 qts. of Late White Bloom Crimson Clover, per acre. The above is the finest hay composition—some thousands of acres hay about this city—the hay bringing in 1906 \$20 per ton, and 1907 \$18. Both vetches grow 4 to 5 ft. Both vetches tiller heavily—*Villosa* 5 to 12 per cent. and *Vicia Sativa* 4 to 6. Our dairymen plant, too, for green crops, early fall per acre, 1 bushel of Beardless Barley, 1-2 bushel of one of the vetches, and one bushel of rye; cut the Beardless Barley within 90 days, and rye and vetch in early spring, to be followed by several later cuttings. Flowers are fine for bees. Our best winter legume—vastly enriching the soil in winter. If followed by cow peas in summer, two legume crops can be had with great soil enrichment, and if vetch with Beardless Barley is sown in September and Barley is cut in 90 days in milk, then three hay crops can be had. The vetches are frequently broadcasted in cotton fields for late pasturing or turning under for soil enrichment. The vetches will add 25 to

50 per cent. to the fertility of cotton lands. Sensational corn crops were made in South Carolina this past year following corn after vetch. *Sativa* is the quicker but a steady growth. The *Villosa* is a slower growth at first, but quicker later on, and a trifle harder.

Times for Planting Vetches—*Vicia Sativa* and *Vicia Villosa*. The new crop each year as imported, is not ready for shipment until Sept. or Oct. Earlier shipments take previous year's crop. Vetches are planted here from early fall until through January. Large amounts are planted about Xmas time. The State Agricultural College at Athens, made the following test for us this year: plantings were made December 15th, January 15th, February 15th, and March 15th, maximum crops resulted from planting of December 15th and January 15th; February planting was not nearly so good; March planting was almost a complete failure.

Vetches in Cotton Fields—Plant with harrow at last plowing, or about August 1, or at first picking of cotton 30 lbs Vetches, 1 bushel or less of oats. In winter cotton stalks may be pulled out and in May Vetches cut for hay; or in the early spring Vetch and cotton stalks may be all turned under for soiling. This for soil enrichment and for the making of two crops per year is coming usually into vogue.

Vetch Germination—Vetch seeds have hard coverings or shells; need, therefore, good seasons, or else may simply swell through partial germination, but yet die in the ground on account of insufficient moisture. Before planting Vetch seed, always test your seed between wet papers for 5 or 6 days and note the percentage that sprouts. Our vetch seed are always tested in our warehouse and are sent out showing high germination, but we will not be, under any circumstances whatever, responsible for field germination. If not accepted on these terms, return the seed.

We are large direct importers *Vicia Sativa* Vetch—(60-lbs. bushel.)—(See Out)—*Sativa* is known as English and Oregon Vetch. A legume. *Sativa* stands the climate here at Augusta, excellently well. For the latitude of Augusta, below here, and in light loamy soils, there will usually be no trouble in *Sativa* being cold killed. It stands up better, is less twining and is much cheaper than *Hairy Vetch*. It is cheaper than *Hairy*, (*Villosa*.) *Sativa* is the principal Vetch grown here at Augusta, Ga.—Augusta being the largest Vetch center in the U. S. It is more easily cured than *Hairy*; an annual; tillers or stools 4 to 6 stalks per seed; seed are black and round, larger than *Hairy*, and should be planted in good wet seasons, since the seed shell is quite thick. Should not be planted in dry time; grows 3 ft. to 5 ft., slightly later than *Villosa*. It is usually cut here about May 1st; not so heavy a growth or as woody as cow pea hay, but hay is of the very highest quality. Can be sowed 50 pounds to the acre from August to Jan. 15th. The best way to sow, is 1 bushel of *Sativa*, 4 quarts of Oats, and on top of the ground about 2 to 4 quarts

of Crimson Clover per acre. Dairymen here frequently plant per acre, 1 bushel of Beardless Barley, 1-2 bushel Sativa and 1 bushel of Rye. For green cutting Beardless can



Sativa Vetch.

be cut from 60 to 75 days; later cuttings for the balance. Sativa is frequently planted in cotton fields, in the growing cotton, and in early Spring is turned under. Sensational crops were made in S. C. last year in Corn, which followed after Sativa. Three crops per year of hay, two of them legumes, can be made as follows: Early fall plant Beardless Barley; plant in Dec., Sativa; and in June plant cow peas. Vetch hay is equal to Alfalfa. Get prices.

NOTE—We are among the largest importers in America of Sativa. Since our Mr. Willet secured free entry of vetches into America, saving yearly \$15,000.00 to U. S. the sale of them has increased twenty fold. Read our "Weekly Current Price List," for prices. State amounts wanted.

VICIA VILLOSA, or HAIRY VETCH—(60 lbs. bushel.)—An annual winter legume; slightly earlier than Sativa; can be planted alone or in mixtures, at the same time as is Sativa, (see directions of Sativa above.) It is somewhat harder than Sativa and especially on red lands, and is the best grass seed Russia ever gave to this country. Seed are smaller than Sativa; 50 lbs. to the acre should be planted. The blooms are a beautiful purple, and appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. There is no grass so beautiful as Hairy Vetch planted in a wet season. The capsules are somewhat thicker. Higher price than Sativa. The growing of Vetches in the South is as important as that of Alfalfa in the Northwest. We have cut

here at Augusta, 1 1-2 tons per acre. Villosa stools heavily, 6 to 12 stalks per seed; grows 5 to 6 ft. As a support we plant 4 to 6 quarts of oats, and sometimes 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre with Villosa. Hairy Vetch for hog purposes, sow September 1st to October 15th, 1-2 bushel with 2 bushels of oats. Graze December 1st to May 15. The favorite Miss. College Farm plan is, plant Hairy Vetch Nov. 15th, cut this for hay May 1st, plant at once a sixty day cow pea, cut this late in July, and then plant on the same land Amber Sorghum, which can be cut about Nov. 1st, making 3 crops. Get prices. We are large direct car lot importers.



Hairy Vetch.

JOHNSON GRASS—(Sorghum Halepense; 28 pounds to bushel.)—Known, too, as Maens' Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson Grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant Johnson Grass as soon as the frost disappears till June—40 pounds to the acre. Cut before the head is in flower. Three to five cuttings per season. Withstands and drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground, needs each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let it go to seed; spread it if you do. Tender when cut young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban Grass. It got its name "Johnson" from a grower some fifty years ago—in Alabama. His name was Johnson, and he had a thousand acres planted in it. In 1908 and 1909 no seed could be bought. Same famine in it 1910. Saved green is 25 to 35 per cent. better than Timothy. We have grown Johnson Grass here at Augusta for 75 years consecutively and this is a large distributing point of Johnson Grass hay. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Georgia,

Alabama, Florida, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these areas were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Largely used in Cuba. Seed demand for 3 years enormous—far greater than supply. We are large contractors. Get prices.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER—(A legume and soil renovator.) Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See Catalogue front cover, inside.) (Medicago Sativa); (60 pounds bushel.) (Let us mail you Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa," 164 pages, illustrated. Cloth, \$2.10, postpaid; paper 60c.; postpaid.) Stools or multiples, it stems heavily—30 or 40 stalks from one root. These throw out



Alfalfa.

numberless inter-twiner branches; average growth three feet. Drill or broadcast 20 pounds per acre. Spring or fall (February or March) best. Cut before blooming four to six times a season. Stand once set lasts a life time. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown now throughout America; better than Red Clover. In pace of successive cuttings Alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa have mixed with ground grains, and which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama in 1905, there was netted, \$51.00 an acre on alfalfa—5 cuttings, \$12.00 per ton for hay, on land rated at \$15.00 an acre. This land made alfalfa two years for hay, one year for pasturing hogs; was put to corn in 1907. Al-

falfa increased the corn crop and in a bad corn year, from an aforesaid 18 bushels per acre to 55 bushels in 1907. Alabama is sowing large amounts of alfalfa. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands—2,000 acres in one county. One pound, 30c.; 15 pounds, at 25c.; Tremendous seed demand for it 1909-1910. Get prices.

GEORGIA BUR CLOVER—(Medicago Arabica.)—Sold in burs unhulled. A perennial legume. Use Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front inside cover.) Ten pounds bushel. Plant two or more bushels per acre. Sow July to October 1. Smoothly harrow land and cover only 1-3 inch in depth. Sprouts with fall rains and matures about May 20th. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. For cattle and hog scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow"; or break land and sow in August harrowing in; comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in from about April 1st, to June 1st, and then let it go to seed. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Makes fine hay. Poor clay land planted in Bur Clover will increase fertility yearly. One planting lasts a life time. Bur Clover and Bermuda Grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Bur Clover (5 to 6 seeds are in each bur) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod, then sow Bur Clover and drag the land. A correspondent with 30 years experience in Bur Clover writes me: "First planting Bur Clover came up fine stands 18 months after planting. Hardest seed of all known seed, I now leave my seed in open weather in piles from June to September and then plant. If Burs mold so much the better. Never plant more than 3-4 inch deep. No covering necessary except to prevent wind from blowing. If deeply planted seed remain dormant until brought to surface by ploughing. It perpetuates itself. The seed can be gathered for seed purposes through May and June, then turn the land with a disc harrow, and either plant Mexican June corn or some other forage crop. Do not pasture first year, or plow after June. It is excellent for hog and sheep pasture; is excellent in pecan orchards, and for milch cow grazing. 50 to 100 bushels in the bur, should be gotten from an acre well set. Burs carry inoculation. Pound, 25c. Get prices

CALIFORNIA BUR CLOVER—(Medicago Denticulata.)—A Perennial legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside.) Close kin to Georgia Bur, but it sometimes cold killed. The bur of the "Cal. Bur", is larger and bare, ends are flattened as compared with the bur of the "Ga. Bur." The hulled seed are 15 per cent. smaller and not so hump-backed and are shorter. The Ga. bur has spines all over it. From now on we will be able to fill your orders for choice, recleaned hulled seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, July to October, by itself or with Bermuda Grass or Winter Vetches. All the U. S. seed houses now sell this California Bur. Med. Dentic. but it is not so hardy as Georgia Bur. 1 pound, 30c. Get prices.

HULLED BUR CLOVER—(Imported)—Being one-half Denticulata and one-half Arabica. We import this from South America, and are heavy importers. This hulled mixture, one-half Georgia and one-half California Bur Clover, cannot be separated. This

mixture is extremely valuable because 50 per cent. of it is Georgia Bur which cannot be had any other way except as in the bur. This mixture will come into tremendous use. Our test for purity and germination is made by the U. S. Agt. Dept. For complete culture data and uses read above "Ga. Bur Clover." Can be used in every way same as "Ga. Arabica in bur" perennial. Plant 20 lbs. to the acre. Prices, pound, 30c.; 25 to 50 lbs. 20c.; 100 lbs. at 18c.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(*Cynodon Dactylon*)—We are importers from Australia. A perennial sun-loving grass spreading extensively by creeping stems, which produce every inch or so roots and new stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to the middle of November. Every three or five years the sod-bound soil should be disc harrowed in the spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton the hay is equal to Timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 feet high) yearly. Seed are planted (6 to 8 pounds per acre) in moist seasons in spring or summer, and it is best to press them in with a roller. Prof. Tracy advises after the last cutting in the fall, plow the land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed both before and after the sowing, and, if possible, smoothed off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May, and by October the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Bur Clover which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalogue description of "Georgia Bur Clover" as above. Excellent, too, for lawns. We have seen Bermuda on the coast, green, and growing in the sand actually with high tide salt water running over it. 1 pound, \$1.00; 5 pounds, at 90c.; 10 pounds, at 85c. pound.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—About six pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre. It is best that these roots be set out in the Spring months of the year. They cannot be shipped and set out in extremely hot dry weather, and it is best not to plant them, neither in mid-winter. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every three years Bermuda fields should be ripped up a subsoil harrow in fall and plant vetches. These roots often go down 6 feet or more in the soil. Absolutely resistant to drought. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our best grower says: "Separate roots into sprigs, or cut them up with a feed or oat cutter into sprigs and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill twelve inches apart in the furrow, and the furrows twelve inches apart, and cover roots." A 12-bushel sack for \$2.50. Get prices on larger amounts.

JAPAN CLOVER—(*Lespedeza Striata*)—A Perennial legume. Southern seed trade supplied. (25 pounds bushel.) Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils it grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall

with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. To sow an acre of Japan clover, select a well-drained bottom or a fairly fertile red upland, break in winter, let lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with very light log or roll. A light dressing of barnyard manure before disking helps very materially. Cut September to November as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of six inches each round of mower for re-seeding. Thoroughly drag with tooth harrow across these six-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the second year. A big grower says: "Hay curing needs only one day on ground and 2 in cock." Another correspondent in La. says: "My Japan Clover Hay turned me out \$45.00 per acre in hay this year. Best hay to plant on earth, because it will grown on any land. Stock and hogs are fond of it." Scatter it in woods fall or spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground early spring, or on top of ground after spring oats are planted. For re-seeding do not cut till seed lower part stem have ripened—they shatter. Scatter seed over pasture lands. Demand for seed in 1911 greater than supply. We have large contracts for 1912. 1 pound, 30c.; 1 bushel, \$4.50.

HERD'S OR RED TOP—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—(10 pounds bushel.)—(Good perennial.)—Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant, not killed by overflows; improves with age each year; chief value is when mase part of grass mixtures for fall pastures. Sow in fall or spring, 3 bushels to acre. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. The chaff kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. Get prices.

RED CLOVER—(*Trifolium Pratense*)—A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside.) (60 pounds bushel.) Sow broadcast in spring, September or October, 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any spring grain as early as ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated of all pasture plants for pasture, hay and enrichment of soil. Price, 1 pound, 25c. Get price for larger amounts.

SCARLET, or CRIMSON CLOVER—(*Trifolium Incarnatum*)—We are car lot importers. The new crop is not imported by the American seed trade until the end of July or August. The bulk of the crop comes into the market about the middle of August. A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside.) (60 pounds bushel.) An annual. A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay or for plowing under. Stools heavily. It grows during winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sown at second picking in cotton fields; adds 25 per cent. to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Sow on top of ground broadcast September or October, 20 pounds per acre. Can pasture in December and January and still yield Soil Inoculating Bacteria is important. Plant in corn, last plowing, and plowed up in the spring it can be followed by corn without fertilizing. Largely sown with vetches. One pound, 25c. Get prices.

LATE WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER.—A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside). Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent.; yields more hay or forage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields. Adds 25 per cent. to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting, also exceedingly valuable with vetches. (See Vetch Culture). Matures with oats and vetch. Sow on top of ground, 20 pounds per acre. Soil inoculating is a very important item with Crimson Clovers. A good plan is to sow in the fall, rye, with late white Blooming Clover. Cut the rye for forage about April 1st and the clover comes springing up with luxuriant growth to be cut about May 5th. The land can be planted down to Marlboro corn, or cow peas, thus making three crops. Crimson Clover can be sown in corn, melons and in cotton at last cultivation to be turned under for manuring purposes in spring and followed at once by other crops. Get prices.

WHITE CLOVER—(*Trifolium Repens*)—Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 pounds to acre in fall or spring. Fall is better. Get prices.

ALSIKE CLOVER—Swedish Clover. (*Trifolium Hybridum*). So called from being intermediate in its appearance between the Red and White Clovers, possessing qualities common to both, being productive, sweet and permanent. Is valuable for pasturage or soiling; makes the finest hay sown with or without Timothy. The flowers are a distinct light pink and afford fine pasturage for bees. Sow 15 pounds per acre. This seed has in former years been mostly sold for export, but there is a growing demand for same in this country, as it makes one of the best forage and hay crops and great yield in seed. Get prices.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(*Poa Pratensis*)—(14 pounds bushel.) Pasture grass well known. Usually sown in fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlawn. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for dark soiled low land or lime lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. Fancy quality only. Get prices.

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS"—(*Poa Arachnifera*)—Grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. Perennial. Transplant sets or roots November to April; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch-wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this it takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in fall and winter; makes fine pastures for November and May. Do not too closely graze in summer. Grows 2 or 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in spring, makes good lawn, and for terraces nothing superior. We get \$1.00 for 1,000 sets, \$.50 for 10,000; 5,000 to 10,000 sets an acre.

LAWN AND PARK "EVERGREEN" GRASS—We have the best mixtures we know of; so compounded with seven or eight

grasses that it insures green grass all the year. Our mixtures have succeeded here when others failed. We buy in ton lots. The City of Augusta for years in her parks and all down her walks, has used our lawn seed, together with hundreds of Augusta's citizens. (14 pounds bushel.) Prepare your land richly, plant and let land be rolled and sprinkled. Fresh stable manure is exceedingly injurious for a top dressing, or for using on lawns, for it begets weed growing. The best top dressing is bone meal, about 400 pounds an acre. (Price of bone meal, 5 pounds, 4c.; 10 pounds, 3 1-2c.; 100 pounds, at 3c a pound; or our especially prepared manures, heated 2000 degrees and all weed seeds killed.) Pulv. Sheep, also Pulv. Cow, \$1.65 per 100 lbs.

One pound of seed plants plat 10x10 feet; 60 lbs., 1 acre. Price 10 lbs. at 25c. a pound.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata*)—(14 pounds bushel.)—Sow two bushels to acre. Fall or spring. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then till hot summer. Easily autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with red top. A good, shady woodlawn pasture. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. One pound, 25c. Get prices.

GEORGIA MELLOTUS ALBA, or BOKHARA CLOVER—A legume, (33 pounds bushel.) Sow 1 bushel, 1 acre, in March. Lime or black soil. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots; 2d year. Cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Hulled, 25c. a pound; native grown in bur. \$4.50 per bushel.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—(*Bromus Inermis*). (Also called Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome.) Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy wet soils. Better as a pasture grass than a hay crop. Good all-the-year round pasture grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre in early spring or early fall. Price, 1 pound, 25c.; 25 pounds, at 17c.; 100 pounds, \$15.00.

RESCUE, or ARCTIC GRASS—(*Bromus Unioloides*)—Known too as Schrader's. Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre in the fall. Ripens seed in March, but for hay crop first and let second crop grow for a crop of seed, which allow to mature and fall to the ground. This fallen grass may then be turned under and land sowed to cow peas. Seeds germinate with first autumn rains. Makes fine pasturage in winter months. Can mix with Hairy Vetch and Bur Clover for winter pasturage purposes. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasturage. Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow in early fall and sow down the Arctic Grass. A Georgia grower this past year sowed seed in August and cut it in March, made 5 1-2 tons of hay on 1 1-2 acres. Our seed are Georgia grown. U. S. seed trade supplied. One pound, 20c.; 25 pounds at 16c.; 100 pounds, \$15.00.

BROMUS SECALINUS—This grass while

known as "Cheat," is largely used in the Northwest as a hay grass. It has been largely exploited and used, too, in North Georgia. It is one of the Brome grasses and is closely related to the genuine Arctic grass, listed immediately above. It is falsely known by some of the trade as North Georgia Arctic Grass. We list it as 28 pounds to the bushel, and it can be planted a bushel and a peck to a bushel and a half per acre in the fall, and it can be cut in the milk for hay at usual time for cutting other spring grasses. While it has not the same feeding value of the true Arctic grass, yet cattle are fond of it. It grows quite rank and is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RAY GRASS—(Lolium Perenne). Sow about end of October, 25 pounds per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasturage. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall; winter and spring when Bermuda is dormant. Price, 1 pound, 15c.; 10 lbs. at 12c a pound; 25 pounds, at 10c. pound.

ITALIAN RAY GRASS—(Lolium italicum)—Sow 30 pounds per acre, in moist land, August, September, October. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drought. A quick growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Price, 1 pound, 15c.; 10 pounds, at 12c. pound, and 25 pounds, at 10c. pound.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—(Arrhena. Avenaceum.) Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States. It is closely related to the common oat and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing two to three feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from five to seven feet high. It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown. Get prices.

PASPALUM PLATYCAULE, or CARPET GRASS—A perennial. U.S. trade supplied. Grows tenaciously in any sandy soil. Green all the year. Spreads like Bermuda; takes joint every few inches. The blades are wide, giving fine foliage. One parent stalk in sixteen months spreads several feet in circumference. 5 to 10 lbs. of seed mixed with sand for hand sowing should set an acre. Plant in Spring or early Fall. Cattle cannot uproot it. Deep rooted. Stools heavily. 2 to 4 feet high, 3 or 4 Spring Cuttings—or Winter grazing. This grass has transformed New South Wales into one of greatest dairying countries in the world—13 tons green stuff per acre. 1 pound, 50c.; 5 lbs. 45c.; 10 lbs. 40c.; 25 lbs. at 35c.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS—(Stenotaphrum Dinitiatum)—Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands, known as Charleston Lawn Grass, Mission Grass, Buffalo Grass, Pimenta Grass, grows on sterile dunes, 4 to 10 inches long, and stem grows 6 inches and a foot or more. Grows from cuttings, and

set in summer one foot apart and every joint takes root and becomes a new center. It grows with a dense carpet like growth. Usually used in Charleston and Savannah for lawns. Price, f. o. b. Florida, Sets, 1 bushel, \$1.15; 10 bushels, at 85c.

ST. LUCIE GRASS—(Cynodon Dactylon Var)—A fine leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine. Needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. A new evergreen lawn grass for the very far South; planted in Gulf States in place of Bermuda. Makes good lawn in 60 days. Grown from roots and shoots. Grows on surface only. Shoots do not grow under ground. Has been grown successfully upon the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Survived the severe winter of 1898-1899. Plant shoots six by eight inches in summer and about 1,000 plants 18x20 feet. Price, 2 bushel bag of roots, \$1.35, by express or freight from Florida.

PARA GRASS—(Panicum Molls.)—New Hay or forage. Growers here in Augusta, 1909, planted about June 1st, have been delighted with this grass. Sets can be planted from June 1st through early July. Ground should be put into good shape by ploughing and harrowing, and the sets can be stuck in the ground like Bermuda Grass in rows 4 ft. apart and 3 ft. in the row, about 4,000 per acre, or plow a furrow and lay plants in and plough another furrow on them but leaving out the top so the bud can grow, or they can be stuck in as you do potato slips, and thus in a little while there was a large crop. In wet places it seemed to grow directly up; in drier places it grew about 2 feet up and then spread. In four months' time there were shoots 15 feet long. It looks superficially like very small cane. Its stalks are about one-half the diameter of one's little finger. It will take root at any joint that is soil covered, growing up wherever it takes root. Three or four river freshets did not drown it out in Augusta, nor did dry weather hurt it. For your wet pasture land that is overflowed there is nothing in the South today that equals this grass. Stick cutting in the ground 4 feet apart each way, leaving out one joint in May or June. By getting enough to set an acre, you can grow enough in six months to plant 10 acres, 3,000 cuttings will plant an acre. Price, of cuttings, \$2.25 per thousand, by express.

KUDZU—(Pueraria Thunbergians)—Send orders before April 1st. A Florida grower says: "Greatly pleased with it, stock fond of it—15 to 17 per cent protein, rapid grower, puts out in Florida in February, graze by April. Have two pastures, graze one while other grows." Is a large-leaved very rapid-growing, woody, leguminous vine, native of Japan, succeed well in every part of the United States where it has been tried, and where the summers are warm grows with great luxuriance. It is a most excellent vine for arborers or to produce a tropical effect by growing over low trees.

Kudzu also furnishes abundant and nutritious forage, and should be largely experimented with for this purpose. Roots, (by express), 1 doz. \$1.50; 1,000 for \$65.00.

GEORGIA COTTON SEEDS

The Leading Types of Cotton Grown in the South To-Day and Descriptions of Each.

(Written by N. L. Willet, of N. L. Willet Seed Company, of Augusta, Ga.)

COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

The South Stands Between the World and Nakedness.

The cotton plant of our fathers scarcely had a name. Even the young of this generation can remember the time when the advent of David Dickson and Simpson cotton gave a beginning to cotton breeding. Today there are hundreds of types. The cotton plant of the past was large and limby and if it had seven or eight bolls per plant the owner was content. Today a plant numbers its bolls by the hundreds. The ordinary type of the old cotton had three locks to the boll, then came four, then came five, and today six locks are being bred. In the past one boll to the joint was the maximum; then came cottons showing two bolls to the joint, and one type is being bred today which will give largely to the joint three bolls. In the old times if a cotton thirdd itself at the gin, it did well; today we have types that turn out 43 to 45 pounds of lint to the 100 pounds of seed cotton.

FIFTY COTTON TYPES LISTED—We list below some fifty cottons which is more than any house dealing in Cotton seeds in the world lists.



Cotton Planting Seed.

LARGEST COTTON CATALOGUE—This is the largest cotton catalogue ever before published.

COTTONS NOT LISTED—Write us concerning any cottons unlisted that you want. We are in close touch with all originators, and will get the cotton for you.

COTTON PLANTING SEED—(See Cut).—We are the largest dealers in the world of cotton seed for planting purposes. We sell more cotton planting seeds than any house in the world—selling them for American use and for foreign exportations. The various European and South American governments engaged in exploiting cotton growing in remote districts have continuously and for years come to us for seeds in large amounts.

Augusta is the South Atlantic cotton center with some 400,000 bales cotton; has four large cotton compresses; a large num-

ber of private cotton warehouses and two of the finest and largest bonded cotton warehouses, with latest improvements, in the world. Augusta has more cotton mills than



Short Staple Lint.

any city in the South. Usually cotton lint brings a higher price here than in any city in the South, and for long periods in the year it has an equal price to the New York markets.

QUALITY OF OUR COTTON SEEDS—

We buy our seed of originators, or from scientific growers from seed bought of originators, in car lots. We know our growers; we know what is genuine seed of each type. When you buy of farmers or miscellaneous shippers you have no guarantee whatever.

BLACK LINTLESS COTTON SEEDS—

As nearly all of our cottons today have some black seed in them, it is well to give the following data—since there are some who believe that the black seeds will have no lint. The best and most scientific grower of cotton today in the South, says this. "Black seed has as much lint on it as the other kind. Many of our people believe that the lint on black seed is longer than the lint from fuzzy seed, and there are some of our people who actually pick out these black seed in planting in preference to the fuzzy seed. I planted this year, absolutely all fuzzy seed, but I have today the usual amount of black seed in them. There seems to be more black seed in cotton in droughty years."

OUR COTTON PLANT CUTS—Our cuts are not misleading abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, grown in 4 ft. trenches, manured up to the top and plants watered. Our cuts are the normal plants on average land.

COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES—Augusta is the best habitat for the growing of the cotton plant; therefore Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama, on this account, and all boll weevil States should come each year to us for seed. We have supplied for fifteen years the United States government, the various Southern Experiment Stations, and the various foreign governments engaged in exploiting cotton with their seed. We sell sacked, 30 pounds to the bushel; 1,000 bushels to the car and, at some points 1,200 bushels make a car.

BOLL WEEVIL COTTON NOTES—Among the leading early varieties of cotton seed to be planted in the boll weevil states of the medium and small boll varieties that we can recommend are: Kings, Simpkins, Toole, Hites, Broadwell, Bohler's Triple Joint, Wall's Early Prolific, World's Wonder, Drakes Defiance Money Maker and Bank Account.

BIG BOLL VARIETIES—Triumph, Cleveland, Cooks, Rowden, Culpepper, Long Shank, Beats All and Dongola. See descriptions of these types.

Plant the above cottons early; and plant less than one inch deep. Plant only cottons that set fruit early, and rapidly, and mature them quickly, and that have early maturing plants, mostly short fruit limbs. On rich bottom lands where rank cottons rot their bolls, plant the earliest varieties that have the least foliage.

AN OUTGRAGE AND A WARNING—Hundreds of cars of supposedly "early cotton seed" have been sold in the past few years, and are being sold now in the Boll Weevil districts each season, by Carolina cotton seed oil mills, who simply ship out their miscellaneous scrub stock from different piles. This product ultimately finds itself in farmers' hands and is sold for early straight types. I know one oil mill in North Carolina who sold in the winter of 1909 into the Southwest—cotton seed supposedly early King's but which in fact was miscellaneous late seed as brought into the oil mill. I would also warn against much of the miscellaneous farmers seeds of unknown types as advertised in the agricultural papers grown by unscientific growers, uninformed as to what constitutes true type, and who are ignorant of the absolute heredity of their own seed. It is better always to come to scientific headquarters.

COTTON SEED TESTING—A test for germination is to cut the seed with a knife and examine and taste kernel: if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily, seed are good. Always test your seeds.

FREIGHT RATES COTTON SEED NOT GUARANTEED.

Freight rates car lots from Augusta to Texas Common Points is 54c per 100 lbs., 30,000 lb. minimum car, and to New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg 24c per lbs. minimum car 30,000 lbs.; and less than car 40 to 42c per 100 lbs.

While we cannot give all freight rates here, we will gladly get freight rates to any point and wire you.

WILLET'S SPECIAL KING'S COTTON—(See Cut)—(Short Staple)—(Syn. "Sugar Loaf.")—Tolerably small stalk, with spreading limbs, pyramid shape. Planted at Augusta, June 20th, the past season made a bale per acre.

The Government expert at Ft. Gibson, Miss. the leading authority today in the world on early anti-boll weevil cottons, says that the two best cottons are Kings, and Toole. King being slightly earlier but Toole being more prolific. The earliest cotton in the United States, 103 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. About 38½ pound lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. North Carolina growers report 40 per cent. 82 per cent. open by September 1. Average about 3 feet high. We have shipped some years as much as 30 cars into Texas, &c. King's opens in Texas, July 15; in Georgia, several weeks later. Prolific—the writer makes 1½ bales per acre. The writer planted King's cotton last year, June 30th, and it had blooms in six weeks. It had no



Willet's Special King's Cotton.

rain from the first of July to August 15th, yet many stalks showed at least 250 bolls open and matured. It turned out better than any other cotton on the place. For three years we have gathered over a bale to the acre on a certain 20 acres of land without fertilization except that received from winter vetches sown in fall and cut May 1st. N. O. Exp. Station reports King's: "Stood first in 1903 and 1905, second in 1904, third in 1906, and fourth in 1907." Boll is medium; seed, very small and green-white. Often makes a second and fine top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats and beardless barley, and Irish potatoes are off the ground. Wherever a short growing season is necessary, King's is above all other. The salvation of Texas and Louisiana and Mississippi in the Mexican boll weevil district. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become (through their cycles) numerous. The Boll Weevil States should come here every year henceforth for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed. The old name of this cotton in its North Carolina home was and is "Sugar Loaf," named thus on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20 per cent. of the blooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is annually sold today. Our North Carolina growers, whose crops we control, which we call Willet's Special King's, has bred this cotton so as to now show 80 to 85 per cent. blooms, per stalk, with red spot on them. Our type is the most perfect King's cotton today sold. If the modern time summer fertilization methods are used on King cotton, a second crop or top crop always can be obtained. The fact that the King cotton crop is gathered in the field earlier than other cottons, and the fact that it is planted later than other cottons gives the cotton grower some six months of time intervening between cotton crops in which time leguminous winter crops of the varied grains can be grown, thus producing always two crops a year on the same land. Largely immune to anthracnose—only 1 per cent.

We offer this North Carolina King's stock f.o.b. Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.30; 25 at \$1.10; 50 to 100, at \$1.00. Will price car lots as wanted.



King—Showing Red Spots in Bloom.

WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC COTTON—Early for Boll Weevil Lands.

(Short Staple.) This is a selection from King cotton, and resembles the King very much in growth and shape. It is equally as early, and our test here at Augusta ranked well up among the early prolific varieties; some growers making a bale and a half to two bales per acre. Certain exploiters have advertised this cotton as being 10 days earlier than Kings and have made big money on it. This is wholly untrue; unjust to buyers. King's and Simpkins open at same time. Read what we say above in "King's." The originator in North Carolina, writes of it as follows:

"The superiority of this cotton over all others, consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. Has long limbs which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent. lint at the gin. This cotton received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, 1905, 1906 and 1907 for best stalk, best seed, best yield per acre, and best bolls." He also adds that one grower in Louisiana, who planted 1,200 acres in it, was so pleased that he sold about 7,000 bushels of this Carolina seed; while this grower lived in a completely infested boll weevil district, yet he made 509 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton; his Simpkins was planted April 1st and April 15th, and yet the planter says that in 95 days from planting his cotton plants were full of fruit."

The originator writes us that his seed "came originally from a King field. The North Caro-

lina Experiment Station writes us that Simpkins and King's cotton are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King's; the Experiment Station tests indicate that King seed and good Simpkins seed are about of equal merit." Our North Carolina grower reports making 100 bales on 50 acres. We offer this North Carolina stock f.o.b. Augusta: One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.10, and 100 at \$1.00. Will price car lots as wanted.

TOOLE COTTON—(See Cut)—Short Staple. Early for Boll Weevil Lands. Of the King type, low brush; shapely height, 3.73 feet; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 lb. seed cotton. Bolls small. Pronounced by Clemson College to be also free from anthracnose and boll rot, and advises farmers to plant same that have been suffering from this trouble. The Government expert at Ft. Gibson, Miss., the leading authority today in the world on the early anti-boll weevil cottons, says that the two best cottons are Kings, and Toole. King being slightly earlier but Toole being more prolific. Pre-eminently the prolific Cotton for the South. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties

Toole stood first; stood first Georgia Experiment Station 1906; first at South Carolina Experiment Station, 1906. Three gin tests showed 40 to 42 per cent. at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after Irish potatoes and other spring crops. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others, 1,250 pounds gins out a bale 505 to 510 pounds. A friend at Augusta ginned out by November 1, 1907, 80 bales 500 lbs. each on 80 acres. A cut shows stalk 75 bolls all open October 10—other stalks partially open showed over 200 bolls. Alabama Experiment Station reports 81 per cent. picked in fields by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 salks to hill. Originated some half dozen years ago at



Toole Cotton.

Augusta. Today four-fifths of our best planters in the county grow nothing else, and it is scattered from North Carolina to Texas. A cross between King and Peterkin—has good qualities of both—far earlier than Peterkin, taller and larger than King and bigger balled. On rich land three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting till late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Very stocky, limbs close with short boll joints often 5 to 8 bolls on short stems from the secondary limbs. Bolls medium size, seeds small, 40 to 42 per cent. lint. Matures a heavy crop early, reacts quickly and hurries for a full top crop. These qualities, with a thin foliage, make it a wonderfully prolific cotton.

The seed, small to medium, is green-white with several per cent. of black seed. The per cent. of hull is perhaps the smallest of all cottons—a decrease in meaning usually an increase in lint. This cotton deserves the widest adoption in the South. Many double joints are found in this cotton. It is far easier to pick than Peterkin. There are numerous instances of producing three bales to the acre of Toole cotton. Stands at head of all cottons at Augusta.

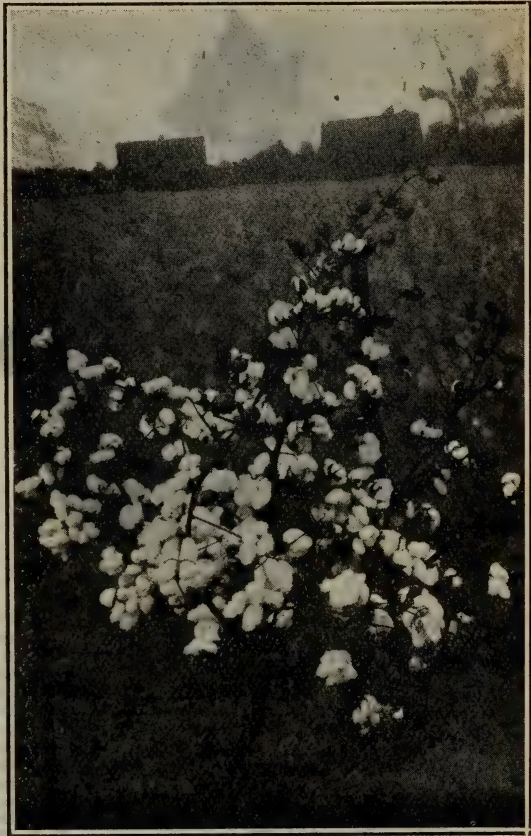
An Augusta grower, 1908, made 120 bales on 125 acres. One of our growers made 150 bales on 150 acres, and one made 600 bales on 600 acres.

We are furnishing this year a large number of car loads of Toole cotton seed to the various United States Agricultural Experiment Stations in the Southwest, because, as they say, Toole is not only early but it is exceedingly prolific; and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the Southwest because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large. We sold five cars of Toole to one Boll Weevil Louisiana man last year who was so much pleased with it, in comparison with other early cottons, that he is now negotiating for five cars more.

One bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels at \$1.30; 10 at \$1.20; 25 to 50, at \$1.10; 100 at \$1.00.

If interested in car lots write or wire for special delivered prices.

HITES PROLIFIC COTTON—(Short Staple).—One of the most prolific cottons in existence, also early, probably a week later than King. Easy to pick; superior lint, and fine staple. Weed inclined to be somewhat of a dwarf nature, an open growth admitting the sunshine. It has a long tap root enabling it to resist drought. From three to four branch limbs at or near ground branching out other limbs together all the way to the top. They are all laden down with bolls. If the proper space is given it usually spreads out as wide as it grows high. Medium size boll, 80 to 85 to the pound of seed cotton, containing among the smallest seed in existence giving from 40 to 43 per cent. of lint. While it is not entirely a double jointed cotton you will find several limbs on a single plant with two bolls growing opposite each other as many as 10 to 16 bolls in 10 to 14 inch space. With proper preparation, cultivation and fertilization



Hites Early Prolific.



Broadwell's Double-Jointed Cotton.

Hites Prolific Cotton will produce from 2 to 3 bales per acre. It is well suited to all soils. Clemson College pronounces this cotton absolutely free from anthracnose, which is a great consideration. (See cut) which represents an average stalk from a field of 17 acres. Notice particularly that it is fruited to the entire top.

Price 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushel lots, \$1.10. Special price on car load lots.

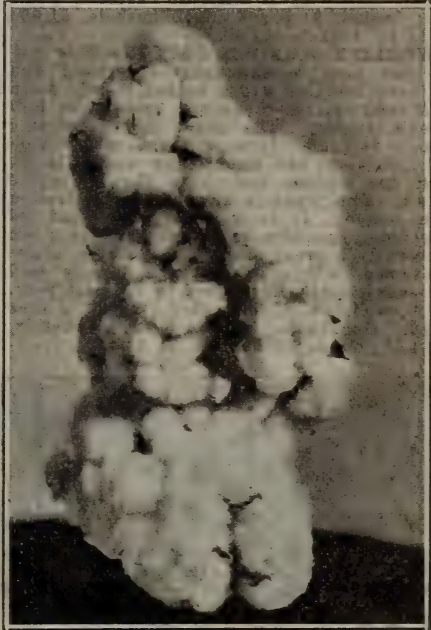
BROADWELL'S DOUBLE-JOINTED COTTON—Very early; for boll weevil lands. Originated in Georgia. U. S. Agricultural Dept. says: "A strain of King; more productive than King—otherwise very similar, 2 bolls often together; seeds small green or brown gray, flowers often have red spots, 100 bolls to lb., lint $\frac{1}{8}$ inch."

Planted here at Augusta, June 17th, made 2 bales to the acre.

Bolls medium; seed small; early; limbs under and close to ground. It is pretty well agreed that the finest exhibition of cotton seed plants ever seen at a fair was that in Atlanta, at the Georgia Exposition, of Broadwell's Double-Jointed Cotton, in 1905. The exposition was truly sensational. One stalk at the exposition showed six hundred and fifteen bolls, and there were hundreds of stalks at the exhibition showing very close on to this amount. Much of this cotton, too, is five locked. The cotton is double-jointed—that is where one boll stem originates usually there are two in this cotton. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in 1905 12 bales of 400 pounds each from 4 acres. Seed sells by originator 50 cents a pound, of \$1.50 a peck. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom and is close kin to King. The originator (who get \$3.00 a bushel for the seed) writes: "The cotton was awarded the first prize in the Georgia States Fair for the three past years, 1905, 1906 and 1907. I claim that this cotton will yield more to the acre than any other cotton. I have averaged three bales to the acres on my entire crop. I have been improving this cotton for the past six years, my object being from the start to make two bolls grow where one has been growing heretofore. The limbs grow in pairs from main stalk, and two bolls grow side by side on limb. There is not so large a percentage of Red Spot in the white bloom as obtains in Kings cotton. It has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf as is the Kings. Seed are small, some green, some white and a few black. We offer it at 75 cents per peck; \$1.75 a bushel; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.35.

BOHLER'S TRIPLE JOINT COTTON—Very early, adapted to boll weevil lands; the first bloom exhibited on cotton exchange this year was this cotton. Here at Augusta the fields were full of blooms on June 20th. It is a medium boll, white bloom. Plant has 3 or 4 limbs. This cotton has been produced here at Augusta, and is being offered for the first time. A tall cotton something like 6 feet. A magnificent photograph as shown is the most prolific limb of cotton ever seen in Augusta. This limb is 10 inches and shows 24 bolls. "We expect a great future for this cotton which we are now placing before the public from our grower. We control the whole crop. (See cut). Price 1

peck 75c; 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, at \$1.65; 25 bushels \$1.50.



Bohler's Triple Joint.

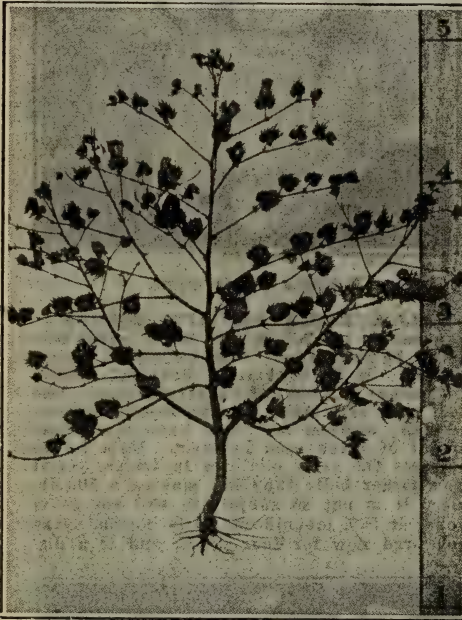
WALL'S EARLY PROLIFIC COTTON—Very early; for boll weevil lands. This cotton is being put out now largely in North Georgia. It is bred from Beat All Cotton (the parent of Cooks) and early Kings. The seed are extremely homogeneous; largely greenish; medium size, and have the barest amount of black seed in them. This cotton possesses the early qualities in Kings, yet it has a larger boll; 1259 lbs. making a 500 lb. bale. It is not so subject to boll rot as is Cooks; it is a magnificent early cotton. Has been bred now for four years, and is a dis-



Wall's Early Prolific.

tinct type and fixed. The boll is nearly as large as Cooks. We believe it to be the earliest of all the medium boll cottons. The output this year is limited. Price 1 peck, 75c; bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.65; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.40.

WORLD'S WONDER COTTON—This cotton has been sensationally advertised and has been bringing \$10 a bushel, mostly down in Mississippi and Louisiana as used in Boll Weevil Lands. The plant is exceedingly shapely and tall. It is quite and early cotton and probably has some King strain in it. Bolls are medium something like 70 in the pound. The plant is always heavily fruited with cotton. It is a semi-cluster, and its exceedingly prolificness in out-turn has given it recently a great push in the States, above mentioned, where it has been largely sold and sensationally advertised in the past year. Very early as against Boll Weevil. Lint 15-16. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.



World's Wonder.

DRAKE'S DEFIANCE COTTON—Originated in Georgia a few years ago. This has been one of the high-priced cottons, actually being sold in pound lots at fancy prices. Early—early as Cleveland.

Short staple, prolific, semi-cluster, medium bolls. Plant tall, short upper limbs; few base or weedy base-limbs. Bolls are about 70 to pound of seed cotton. Bolls are blunt and contain often 5 locks. Seed medium, most brownish white and greenish-white; Lint 15-16 inch, used a good deal in Boll Weevil Lands. Fairly early, but not so early as King's. One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

MONEY MAKER COTTON—For Boll Weevil Lands.—(Short Staple)—Sometimes called "Little Green Seed"—The seed are small to medium, mostly green, some green to white, some brown, with a few naked black.

An early cotton, the growing type of whose form is small like that of King and Toole. It is not a heavy foliage maker. As to earliness about one week later than King. Can be planted close like King's and Toole's. Short-limbed, deep root, resists storms and drought. Has been sold for four or five years and tested. Growers have reported 43 per cent. at the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Some extravagant claims have been made by various growers as to outcome in the field. Especially recommended in Boll Weevil districts, and especially in Mississippi bottoms and other moist warm bottom lands. Price: 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 at \$1.50; 10 at \$1.35; 25 to 50 at \$1.25; 100 at \$1.20. Get car lot prices.

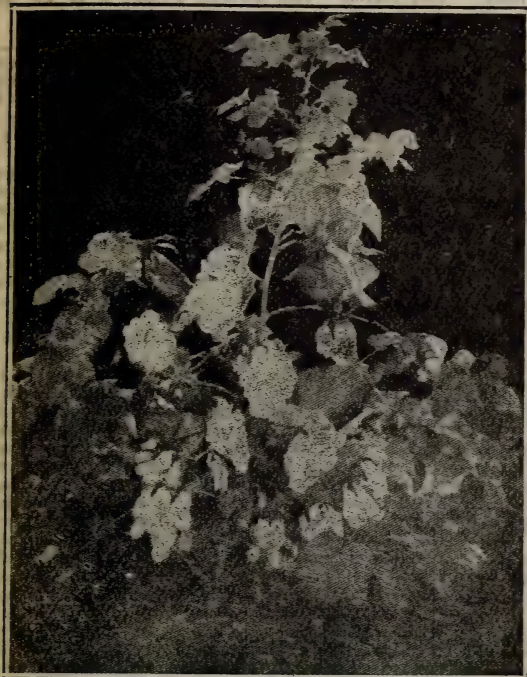
BANK ACCOUNT COTTON—Early; for boll weevil lands; short staple. It is one of the newly named cottons, and of the same type as Money Maker, which in turn is sometimes called "Little Green Seed." It is about one week later than King's or Simpkins. See are quite small, many of them being green. Its form is like King's and Toole; shy in foliage; can be planted closely; 40 to 43 per cent. at the gin; it fruits from the ground up to the top. We know one party this season who made 150 bales or 169 acres. While some very extravagant claims have been made in certain quarters for this newly named cotton, it is in all truth one of our best types today. The special object in it, aside from its earliness and prolificness, was to breed into it the larger portion of green seed and to lessen the white, fuzzy, and the smooth black seed. Price, 1 peck, 65c; 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.35.

MEEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple)—For Boll Weevil Lands. Largely storm proof. Lint 15-16



Big Boll

Little Boll



Early Triumph Big Boll.

inch. Largely immune to anthracnose—only 00.70 per cent.

Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact an immense boll, 46 to 50 bolls making 1 lb. of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent. of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish-white, with same green seeds showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices. Its lint percentage is often 40 to 42. This seed was distributed by the Apricultural Department and excited great interest and general approbation in Texas. The demand for this seed will be heavy this year. We have growing contracts in large amounts.

The largest cotton seed wholesale dealers in Texas writes us: "The Mebane Triumph Big Boll Cotton matures just one week later than the King, from seed raised in Texas, but I am under the impression that seed raised in your latitude or further north would mature in this climate equally as early as the King, and the Mebane cotton is so far superior to the King in every other feature that I believe it is the coming cotton of the two. I was the first person to introduce the Mebane into South Texas and it is now the most popular cotton we have. It produces 38 to 40 per cent. lint; is easily picked and at the same time is, in a measure, storm proof."

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are large, mostly five lock. Produces large, well developed bolls at top of stalk and end of limbs

to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is the earliest big boll cotton. 1,800 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600 lb. bales.

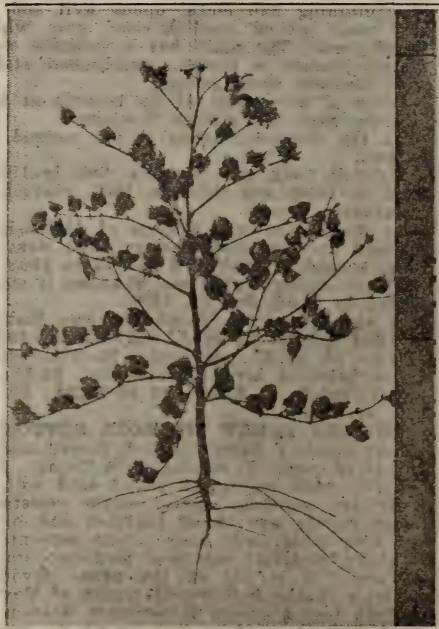
One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.50; 25 to 50 at \$1.25. Get prices on car lot.

CLEVELAND BIG BOLL—Early; for Boll Weevil Lands. An Experimental Station says: "This variety has been grown in our tests for three years. It stood second in 1906, first in 1907, and first, by a small margin in 1908. It has large bolls and good fibre which measures often from 1 inch to 1.1-1.6 inches.

U. S. Agricultural Department, says: "Quite early immaturity, 50 per cent. 5' locked, seeds large fuzzy, light brown gray, bolls 58 to 60 lb., origin Mississippi.

Bulletin 94 Georgia Exp. Station puts Cleveland, out of 33 cottons tested, far ahead in almost every respect. Shows the greatest amount of seed cotton per acre above all, viz: 2,226 lbs. of seed cotton; percentage of lint 38.6. 413 lbs. per acre picked first picking, Sept. 14th, by Oct. 8th more than 80 per cent. of the cotton was picked. Large boll, namely 53 per lb. Cleveland carries less foliage than other big boll cottons. It is desired above them all in the Mississippi and Louisiana bottoms. It is practically free from anthracnose, suffering less than most big bolls. We have one grower making this year 200 bales on 100 acres.

The stalk is branching in growth with five or six primary limbs; the first limbs are long and begin near the ground, an essential feature in early cotton; 1,350 pounds per acre had been gathered from it this year



Cleveland's Big Boll.

by September 11th, on strong bottom land. One of the best varieties for all parts of this State, whether the boll weevil be present or not."

The writers experience on 33 acres Cleveland 1910 is: The season was the worst he has ever felt; the crop nearly 30 per cent. short; on account of rain the fields could scarcely be worked; yet he made on the 33 acres, 45 bales, and my farmer says it is the best cotton he ever planted.

Another Experiment Station says: "Plants large, and low-spreading, rapid grower, heavy foliage, bolls are early round, mostly have five locks, 45 to 50 bolls to the pound, lint of the best quality, 1 to 1-16 inch. Stood first Experiment Stations Georgia and Mississippi in 1907, and first in Mississippi, 1908. Free from disease 1,210 pounds make 500-lb. bale—yield at gin about 40 per cent. Seed are medium size, with a few black seed. An early cotton—early as any big boll. Above all early big bolls, Cleveland is the scarcest and highest price—with the big demand and the smallest available stocks. Price: One bushel, \$1.85; 5 to 10, at \$1.75; 20 to 50, at \$1.50.

COOK'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—Early; for Boll Weevil Lands.—(Short Staple)—Extra big boll. Height, 3.48 inches. Bolls large, round, blunt-pointed, 5 locks, open well; seed medium size, gray or white tipped, fine upland quality. 7-8 to 1 1-8 inches lint. Season maturing early—about ten days later than King's.

Cooks was originated 10 years ago in Georgia. Since that time it has created a sensation in cotton production and yields. A hybrid of "Beat All."

It immediately went to the head of the list at all State Experiment Stations where tested and is now known as the standard by which other varieties are compared.

It is a big boll variety, 55 to 60 bolls making a pound, is very prolific and a heavy and consistent bearer and is very early. Length of lint 7-8 inch.

Has large, blunt-pointed, round bolls, mostly containing five locks, opens well and is very easily picked; medium-sized, gray, white tubed seed. The stalk has a splendid root system, makes a strong, well-limbed stalk, with medium short points.

Below I give some of its records at the different State Experiment Stations:

At the Georgia Station it has ranged as follows:

First in 1903, first in 1904, first in 1905, third in 1906, and third in 1907, making a remarkable record.

At the Agricultural College of Mississippi it stood first in 1904, first in 1905, first in 1906, second in 1907, and second in 1908.

At the Auburn, Alabama, Stations it stood second in 1905, first in 1906.

It also led at the North Carolina Station in 1904, second in 1905, and first in 1906.

Gins 40 to 44 per cent. Prolific—often 1 1-2 bales to acre. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25; 50 to 100, at \$1.15.

ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple.) Early, for Boll Weevil lands; lint 15-16 inch. It originated in Texas. Big boll, 50 bolls making 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium; staple medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. In field test Alabama Experiment Station it stood fifth in yield in lint among 40 varie-

ties tested. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10, at \$1.50. Get prices on larger amounts.

CULPEPPER'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—Early; for Boll Weevil Lands. Georgia cotton. Closely kin to Cooks and Wyche; lint 15-16 inch. A large balled variety. Ranked at North Carolina Experiment Station first in 1900, second in 1901, first in 1902, and third in 1903. Early—15 per cent. out by September 1st. Large sized weed with spreading limbs, well balled and holds its cotton well. It ranked in 1899 first at the Georgia Experiment Station. The bolls contain five locks to the boll. Bolls cling close to the branches; 56 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. Seed large, white and greenish; earlier than most big bolls; prolific; a high record cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 at \$1.25.

LONG SHANK COTTON—Early, big boll. Known too as SHANK HIGH. Early Shank. Our most careful growers of Cleveland and Cooks and Long Shank, make Long Shank just as early as either of the other two—fine for boll weevil lands. This is one of the new cottons and very highly developed, and one of the most perfect things in a big boll early cotton that we know of. Large areas that we have seen this year of this Long Shank remarkable precedence. In a large strip of North Middle Georgia there is no cotton that in two years has developed so many friends. About ten days later than King's. Tall stalks, short limbs, bolls close. Very few leaves. A tremendous yield; all of it opens. Especially good in boll weevil district. One of the largest and most scientific farmers in upper Georgia writes me as follows: "The farmers around here who have given Long Shank a thorough test state there is no cotton that can come up to it in production. It has caused some lands in this section of Georgia to fetch as cotton lands \$100 per acre. It is a big boll, early, and what is much to the point, it all opens."

Price: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.40; 25 to 50, at \$1.20.

BEAT-ALL—Fairly early and anti-boll weevil cotton. This is the cotton from which Cooks originated. Uniform variety; very popular where grown; plant large; branches long; bolls large; 51 to the pound. Seed very fuzzy, brownish gray; lint 1 inch. Seed medium size and exceedingly alike—practically no black seed at all. No cotton more largely planted in certain sections of North Georgia, where it is also known as "Carters" and "Harts." Many growers there have grown it continuously for twenty years. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, at \$1.60; 25 at \$1.50.

DONGOLA BIG BOLL—Originated in Georgia. Big Boll—50 to the pound. Stands among the fairly early cottons; at the Georgia Experiment Station, in 1902, 165 pounds per acre was picked out by August 20th. A fine cotton for Boll Weevil lands. Planted at Augusta in June made one bale to the acre which shows the earliness for a big boll variety. Beautiful homogeneous seeds.

Has large fuzzy, brownish-gray seeds. The plant is tall; big boll; semi-cluster; big limbs close together and fruits on limbs, 5 locked. The lint is 38 to 42 per cent. from the cotton. Stays well in the boll. Large, fancy, scientific farmers in McDuffie, Wilkes and Morgan counties, Georgia, grow it exclusively in large amounts, and like it better than any other cotton and get very fancy prices for the seed. Large farmers average

10 bales per plow; some reports 3 1-2 on two acres of land. Large amount of this seed has been exported to Mexico. A big planter writes that he gets one-third more than he ever made before, with Dongola, and would pay \$5.00 a bushel rather than go without. He reports his out-turn at gin 1,200 pounds made a 505-lb. bale. Lint 1 inch. One bushel, \$1.65; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 at \$1.25 a bushel.



Dongola Cotton.

Hawkins—(Short Staple)—Early and fairly good in weevil lands. U. S. Agricultural Department says: Fairly early, tall pyramid bolls 70 to lb. lint over 7-8 inch. Standard percentage good. Originated in Georgia. Semi-cluster variety. 35 per cent. out by September 1st. Medium boll—77 weighing a pound; average stalk 3 feet high, three large limbs at the bottom. It is a tall grower. Has a long tap root, resisting drought; small seed, some light gray, some green, 35 per cent. in 1908. This is an old established most desirable cotton, well adapted to all



A Cotton Boll Unopened.

soils. Yield at Georgia Experiment Station 2,105 pounds cotton in the seed per acre, or 675 pounds of lint; 5,636 seed make one pound of cotton seed. It was distributed many years by the United States government in their free seeds. The general average in the various "points" in cotton in Hawkins is high. The Georgia Experiment Station in one report makes Hawkins, out of fifteen cottons tested, second in earliest, third in value of total product of lint and seed. Alabama Experiment Station reports Hawkins a standard semi-cluster variety, prolific, good shape. Seed are fuzzy, brownish. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

MOSS' IMPROVED—(Short Staple)—(Syn. "Moss' Imp. Peterkin")—Originated several years ago in South Carolina. Medium boll, small seed, with high percentage of lint yield. Resembles Peterkin. Height, 3 feet 8-10. Stood first at Georgia Experiment Station 1902, third ditto 1899 and 1900. Eighty-three bolls make one pound seed cotton. Yields 44.9 pounds of lint in 100 pounds seed cotton, as per Georgia Experiment report. Few naked seed, medium late. Old Peterkin growers now mostly use Moss' today. Moss' being an improvement. Stands storms, does not blow out; limby like Peterkin. Fruits closely, 1,250 pounds usually making 500 pounds of lint. Not quite so large a stalk as Peterkin. A continuous and late bearer (makes second or top crop.) A great addition to cotton world and to Peterkin type cotton. Georgia Experiment Station says: of Moss' Improved: "Seeds smallest of all; green 4 per cent.; naked 2 per cent.; percentage of lint, highest of all; bolls quite small; an excellent variety. There are few cottons in the United States today so good as Moss' Improved Peterkin." Lint, 15-16 inch.

An Augusta grower, 1909, weighed out 1,340 pounds Moss' Peterkin and ginned out 620 pounds lint.

Price: 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.50; 25 to 50 at \$1.25.

DILLON WILT-RESISTANT COTTON—(Short Staple)—(See Farmers' Bulletin No. 333, Agricultural Department, Washington)—This is the latest and best of the Wilt-Resistant Cottons. Developed by the United States Agricultural Department. We copy from the above bulletin: "The improved strain sent out in 1908 has been named Dillon. A technical description follows from U. S. Agl. Dept.:

"Plant tall, erect, wilt resistant, productive, often with one, two or three large basal branches. Fruiting limbs reduced to clusters of bolls close to the main stalk. Leaves medium size; bolls of medium size, 80 being required to yield 1 pound of seed cotton. Bolls erect, seed small, average weight of 100 seeds 9 grams, covered with close, brownish green fuzz. Staple medium to short, 7-8 to 1 inch, white, straight, percentage of lint to seed cotton 37.

Dillon has held all its cotton through storms that have blown to the ground all cotton open on other varieties.

On land not infested by wilt Dillon has been proved to rank high in productiveness, and on infested land it will yield many times as much as nonresistant kinds. A field in South Carolina where cotton had previously been a complete failure from wilt, even when highly fertilized and intensively cultivated, yielded 1 1-2 bales to the acre of Dillon cotton in 1907. In fields infested by Black root called wilt, plant no cotton except Dil-

lon. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 95 per cent. of the crop, besides spreading this wilt, which today is devastating not only cotton, but also Cow Peas (all varieties except Iron), Water Melons, Cucumbers, Cantaloupe, Sugar Cane, Okra, Cabbage, Collard, Potato, Sweet Potato, Tobacco, Mulberry, Peaches, Figs, Ruta Baga, Parsnip and Salsify.

One 1910 grower says: "I got only 50 per cent. of a crop 1909 on infested land. Your seed gave me 1910 a full crop."

Another says: "My farm was practically ruined for cotton growing 'til I began growing 'Dillon Wilt' from you; but now I get full crop." The demand spring 1911 was greater than supply.

Our seeds grown from the Agricultural Department seed. Prices: 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, at \$2.00; and 10 bushels, at \$1.85.

BROWN SEED PETERKIN—The same largely as Peterkin Improved, except that the smooth bare seed of Peterkin are largely eliminated and color of seed are brown. This newer cotton has a host of friends who love the Peterkin types, but do not wish naked seeds. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 at \$1.50; 10 at \$1.40; 25 to 50, at \$1.25.

HARDIN COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia several years since. So far as I know it has not been largely tested at experiment stations. The originator has introduced it by exhibiting it at fairs and on the streets, which he carried around by hand. It creates a sensation wherever shown. The whole stalks seems to be literally a big white open fluffy boll. The bolls are exceedingly wide and scarcely show the locks at all. The originator, in his exhibitions, has had for several years no trouble in getting \$3.00 a bushel wherever he has shown his stalks. Medium—boll 77 to 1 pound. Medium to tall size; short limbs up to top—2 larger limbs at bottom; rows trim, straight up, no surplus foliage. Plant close in drill and as to rows. Medium size seed, seed white, some brownish, some green, some black, very prolific, makes a big top crop 1 3-4 bales total to acre—not extra land. The top stalk above limbs fruits heavily to the apex or plant top, a most remarkable sight and altogether original to Hardin. This cotton largely exploited and sold at high prices. Quite a favorite in Mexico. (\$3.00 a bushel by exploiter.) Our stock is of finest. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels for \$1.60; 10 bushels, \$1.50.

EXCELSIOR PROLIFIC COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. Short limbs, bearing bolls of high percentage. Plant is fairly tall; is quite shapely and few fields of cotton present a handsomer appearance than Excelsior fields. 1910 premium was given it for making 4,703 lbs. of seed cotton on one acre. This same farm with Excelsior made in 1910 69 bales with two mules, and expect in 1911 to make 100 bales with two plows. Has ranked first and then second, at the North Carolina Experiment Station, yielding 1,761 and then 1,757 pounds of cotton seed to the acre. Ranked first also at Clemson College, S. C., first at the Arkansas Experiment Station, and won a gold medal at the Charleston Exposition. Seventy-seven bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. It has a long tap root; withstands droughts; fruits closely. A cut of limb before me, nine inches long, shows 13 open bolls. Some of the seeds are naked and black, the remainder are mixed gray-brown and green, fuzzy. It is a second early. Alabama Experiment Station reported 38.1 at the gin. Bolls are 95

to the pound. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels at \$1.35; 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

BATES; BATES' VICTORY; BATES' BROWN SEED—This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields 42 to 46 per cent. of lint at the gin per 100 pounds of cotton seed. It is of the Peterkin type. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891, in the writer's possession, showed 681 opened, well-developed bolls, on it. It takes over 100 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton. The smallest probably of all seed. Seeds are brown. Possibly not quite so limby as Toole. Stalks fruit well. Medium early cotton. The cotton has been experimented with but little at the various Experiment Stations, but it is in large use in the Augusta territory. The stalk is compact and the branching limbs grow close together, up and down on the main stem all the way around. The bolls are close together on the limbs. It is prolific; not subject to dry forms; staple is coarse and wiry. The seed is round and perhaps the smallest of any known variety—weighing only a little over a grain per seed. It usually takes 6,250 seed to weigh one pound. The color of the seed is a dusty brownish-green, with an occasional black seed. It does not open prematurely. It has little trash on the bolls picks easily. Lint does not blow out by rains and winds and sits in a stiff fluffy, clump on top of the bolls, which mostly stand upward instead of downward on the stalk. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, at \$1.35; 50 bushels at \$1.25.

LAYTON COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. This cotton has about 40 per cent. lint. Medium to small size bolls; 85 bolls to 1 pound of seed cotton, and while it belongs to Peterkin group very few black seed are seen. Seed are brown or brownish-white some greenish-white. Usually five-locked. Medium in maturity. At Alabama Experiment Station one of the most productive of the Peterkin type; ranked first and second in 1904, 1905 and 1906; 221 pounds out by August 9th. Plant 3.82 feet high. Georgia Experiment Station 1905 ranked third out of thirty. Lint 7-8 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.25.

WILLET'S RED LEAF COTTON—(See Cut)—A medium big boll. It is classified among the short staples, though it has extra staple—one inch long or more. Lint rough and strong and stiff. A field presents the most beautiful sight of all cotton fields, and one not to be forgotten. Its beautiful characteristic is that every leaf and limb presents the color of deep maroon, the leaves being about the same color, as the Coleus leaves; and the bloom instead of being white in the beginning, as are the other cottons, and then turning into red, are red at the very beginning. The remarkable facts differentiate this cotton from the other cottons. Origin is unknown. A remarkable characteristic of this cotton is for the past six years about Augusta that it has never yet been found subject to rust in any way, nor does it suffer from August deterioration. It seems to be the most resistant cotton known. It is resistant too rust, and the drought; it will stand more cold than other cottons, and is not killed by frosts later in the season like other cottons, and it is partially resistant to root wilt. Out of 17 cottons tested



Willet's Red Leaf Cotton.

at Georgia Experimental Station, 1909; all showed anthracnose .70 up 9. per cent. except Willet's Red Leaf, which showed none. It is the most sturdy resistant cotton plant type known. The stalk is branching and tall. At the Georgia Experiment Station one year, out of 26 tested types of cotton, this was the tallest of all. The limbs curve upward. Stalk is well fruited, making usually $1\frac{1}{4}$ bales to the acre. Many bolls have five locks. Seeds are quite small and green. The lint somewhat resembles wool. We have grown and bred this cotton so that our January, 1912 offering of seed will show a cotton that is tall like Jackson cotton, and straight up and not limby. It will show almost wholly a triple joint cotton, heavily fruited; and a type that is more resistant to various cotton troubles than any other cotton that is known. Georgia Agricultural College, 1909, reports good results, 1 1-2 bales to acre. Our Augusta grower reports 2 bales to the acre. This cotton has been bred by us now to a pure type and finely productive. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 bushels, at \$1.35.

POOR LAND COTTON.—(Syn. Stoney Little Seed; Pick Pocket.)—This is the favorite cotton with Georgia's largest farmers—possibly the largest cotton farmer in America. He believes it to be one of the best varieties of cotton grown. It is called Poor Land because of its productiveness on poor lands, and on lands that do not receive much encouragement from owners. It yields the magnificent amount of 42 per cent. lint, which places it in the category of remarkable cottons. The seed are small, and the bolls are easily picked. It is a medium cotton in height; not so tall

Peterkin. On good land 3 or 4 larger limbs come out from the ground. It is fairly early cotton, and one strong point about it is that it is remarkably resistant in the matter of drought. The large farmer mentioned above, writes us: "About ten years ago a man in South Carolina sent me about a pound of Poor Land cotton seed. I experimented one or two years before I ever discovered their real value. The third year after I received these seed I planted them on an acre of land and produced 820 pounds of lint cotton, the next year on the same acre I produced 1,200 pounds of lint, and the next year on the same acre I produced 1,600 pounds of lint cotton. I found out one could make 500 pounds of lint cotton on an acre of ordinary land, and that this cotton stood dry weather better than any cotton I had ever planted."

Alabama Experiment Station describes Poor Land as follows: "The plant is rather low but well limbed. In maturity it is medium early. The bolls are small. The seed are small and mostly greenish." Demand will be heavy this year. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10, at \$1.50; 25 to 50, at \$1.25. Get car load prices.

JACKSON—(Synonym African Limbless). This variety, which seems years ago was sensationally exploited, is a very tall cluster cotton, resembling Wellborn Pet, but having larger bolls, and cling adhering to the burs more firmly. The bolls are mostly borne in clusters near the main stem. There are usually one or two medium to long base limbs, but these are sometimes wanting and sometimes more numerous. The bolls are small, (32 per pound), ovate, tapering. Per cent. of lint high (38); seed fuzzy, small mostly brownish-white. At Auburn it ranked in yield of lint 1st, 3rd and 17th. This



Jackson Limbless.

is a productive variety. Lint 7-8 inch. Bolls crowd together on shortened limbs; quite resistant to wilt.

The cut of Jackson Limbless that we present is about 5 1-2 feet high. We have seen the old Jackson Limbless in bottom lands that were as tall as a man plus his umbrella stretched upright. See cut! Price: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.25.

GOLD COIN COTTON—(Short Staple)—Medium boll—77 to lb. Latest addition as an improved prolific cotton. Originated in South Carolina, and is a sport from Excelsior cotton. Name was suggested by the color of the seed, which is a yellowish. Cotton is small size. Yields a large per cent. of lint, running as high as from 40 to 42. Bolls open wide; easily picked. This was the premium cotton at the last experiment state farm in Marlboro county, South Carolina, it stood first and was the most popular cotton grown on the farm. Plants similar to Peterkin. 50 per cent. 5 locked. Seeds small, mostly fuzzy, some smooth and black, some yellowish. Lint 7-8 to 15-16. Our grower in Carolina has long been partial to this cotton. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50, at \$1.25.

COKE YELLOW BLOOM COTTON—(Short Staple)—A cotton not listed before. Originated in South Carolina, where it is most popular. Originated as a sport. Bloom is entirely different from any other upland cotton. In that it has a yellow bloom. It is exceedingly prolific. A large percentage of lint—from 40 to 43 per cent. Fruits exceedingly close and thick; almost storm proof; medium boll. Seeds small greenish or brown-gray, a few smooth black. Bolls 75 per lb. Lint 15-16. In growth it is like Peterkin. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

PETERKIN—(Short Staple)—U. S. Agl. Dept., says: "Origin was the old Rio Grande cotton with black seed; now bred so that most of the seeds are brownish gray, with a smaller percentage of black seeds. Opens wider, but retains lint; 83 bolls per pound; lint 7-8 of an inch." An old type of South Carolina cotton. Branching, open-growing and prolific. A good percentage of Peterkin seed slip their lint and are smooth, bare and black. The yield of lint is about 40 per cent. at the gin. Peterkin fruits the whole season until late in the fall, its long roots going down deep; a partially dry season does not affect the crop. It is a tough, hardy and limby cotton, good for hard negro usage on poor and dry lands. It is often called "Negro Cotton" because it endures hard usage. Out of 38 cottons it ranked in 1904 at the Georgia Experimental Station, as the most valuable. It is classed among the late cottons, and has a medium boll. Bolls pointed. The average height is about 4 feet. It invariably has several large limbs that branch widely out just above the ground, and this cotton therefore, requires plenty of room. Seed are small; some with brownish fuzz (others black and lintless—as much as 35 per cent. At Alabama Experiment Station, in ten years test, it stood second, fifth, seventh, eighth, third, fourth, first, twelfth and sixth. No other variety tested for so long a period has proved so productive. We saw one plant of Peterkin cotton this winter—and this explains how this cotton can stand drought—that had a root whose total

length was 7 feet. The tap root itself, where the root-lets left it off, was 6 feet 4 inches. Largely immune to anthracnose—only 0.70.

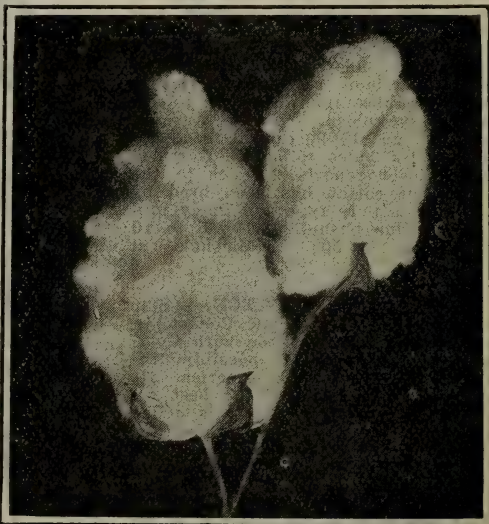
Prices: One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10, at \$1.35; 25 to 50, at \$1.25 and 50 to 100, at \$1.10.

TEXAS WOOD COTTON—This cotton resembles in shape Peterkin. Bolls are small—78 to the pound. Stalk is quite large and limby; not an early cotton. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

TEXAS OAK COTTON—This is a tall late cotton; large limbs at the bottom, 79 bolls making 1 pound. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

POULNOT COTTON—(Not Pullnot)—(Short Staple)—Named from its North Georgia originator. Big Boll. A semi-cluster variety. Has but slight storm resistance; seed medium size; fuzzy, brownish-white and brown with a few deep green seed. Percentage of lint is high. In 3 plot tests at Auburn, Ala., it ranked always in the upper quarter in the list in yield of lint per acre. A promising, prolific variety; medium maturity. Georgia Experiment Station reports per acre seed cotton 1,542 pounds, yield of lint, 543 pounds and seed, 953 pounds, 3 1-2 feet high. Fairly early; 200 pounds picked out by August 29th. Great favorite in North Georgia. Stocky. Branches short. Bolls 60 to pound. Lint 15-16 inch. Mostly 5 locks. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

SCHLEY'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—A Georgia cotton. Big boll type; fairly early; 24 per cent. open by September 1st. 60 bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. Height, 3.38. Originally from Jones' Improved, but re-selected at Georgia Experiment Station for eight years, standing grade at this station during the eight years as follows: 2d, 4th, 7th, 10th, 4th, 2d, 3rd, 3rd. This cotton now exploited and introduced by Georgia Experiment Station. Its record there for eight years shows it to



Poulnot Big Boll Cotton.

be a most remarkable cotton. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 to 50, at \$1.25 a bushel.

DRAKE'S CLUSTER COTTON.—This is an Alabama cotton. Bolls large, 64 to the pound. Seed are large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and greenish-white. Lint medium to length. This is an entirely different cotton from Drake's Defiance. One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50.

BROWN'S NUMBER ONE COTTON.—(Short Staple)—Big Boll. A Georgia cotton, with lint percentage of 39. Size of bolls 61 to the pound. A tall limbed cotton. Closely allied to Cook's Improved. Has been highly advertised at high prices. Exceedingly prolific. Early—375 pounds out by September 1st. Ranked second at Georgia Experiment Station, 1905. One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.

BERRY'S BIG BOLL.—(Short Staple)—Big boll, 68 seed make 1 pound seed cotton. A Georgia cotton. Well advertised. Medium late. Tall, robust, big white seeds. Georgia Experiment Station reported one year out of 19 varieties Berry's as ranking first in size of boll. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.

STRICKLAND COTTON.—(Short Staple)—56 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls 45 to 50 per pound. Lint 7-8 inch. Largely exploited. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.

TEXAS BUR BIG BOLL.—Originated in Texas, but exploited in Georgia. Medium maturity; quite an early cotton for a big boll. Bolls 67 per pound. Lint 15-16. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL.—Hardy large balled and vigorous growing; yields well; popular with pickers. Stood second in 1900, first in 1901 and 1902, and seventh in 1900, first 1901 and 1902, and seventh in 1903 at the Edgecomb farm; second in 1900 and first in 1901; second in 1902 and sixth in 1903 at Red Springs, and third in 1903 at Statesville—all being North Carolina Experiment farm stations. Short staple. Originated in Alabama; extensively grown; a wide favorite; thrifty; easy to pick; 55 bolls weight 1 pound. Medium late. Rank stalk from 4 to 6 feet high, from which the bolls thickly grow. Bolls large, 4 to 5 locks. Seed are unique in character, being dark green or green-brown. Lint 1 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 at \$1.25 a bushel.

TRUITT'S BIG BOLL COTTON.—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia. Big boll type, 60 to 70 bolls making 1 pound seed cotton. Gins 37 to 39; 23 per cent. open by September 7th. This is a distinctive cotton with its big seed and its big bolls, making gathering easy. Some of the most scientific and best-posted farmers in Georgia grow nothing else. Has received premiums at five expositions. Plants well shaped. Seed large, brown-white, maturity fairly late. At Alabama Experiment Station tests for a 11 years' prior Truitt has ranked in respective years 1st, 3rd, 2d, 4th, 2d, 9th, 5th, 2d, 24th, 16th, and 14th—a remarkable record. Well known; largely used. Have ginned 141 bales off of 150 acres of cotton. Part of this cotton was

planted May 1st. Lint nearly 1 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.

CHRISTOPHER IMPROVED.—(Short Staple)—A comparatively new Georgia cotton. One of the best big boll type cottons, resembling Culpepper. Fairly early. Made in 1905 at Augusta 102 bales on one tract of 106 acres. 60 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties of cotton Christopher stood fifth. Low diffuse, symmetrical growth. Short upper limbs; erect type. Bolls roundish, often blunt; contain 5 more often than 4 locks. Maturity medium. Seed large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and a few green seeds. Prolific. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 to 50 at \$1.25.

BANCROFT'S HERLONG COTTON.—(Improved)—(Short Staple)—Big boll. Originated in Georgia. An old variety—akin to Russell, Good limbed. Bolls large, 45 to 58, and pointed. Seed large and unique, having green seed, some brownish-green. Maturity late. Leaves large. Large numbers of growers are now going back to this old cotton as improved. One party at Augusta made in 1907, 20 bales to the plow. Lint about 1 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10, at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.

MORTGAGE LIFTER.—(Short Staple)—Big boll type. 13 per cent. open by September 1st. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Georgia. A highly prolific cotton close kin to Jones' Improved Big boll. Practically same too as Wyche 5 locked. Plant strong. Popular in South Georgia. Bolls large, 46 to pound. Seeds large, fuzzy, brownish-gray. Lint about 15.16. No better big boll cotton. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to \$1.50; 10 for \$1.40; 25 at \$1.25 a bushel.

JONES' RE-IMPROVED COTTON.—(Short Staple)—A standard big boll variety. A Georgia cotton. A great favorite with the Agricultural Department at Washington; was distributed by them for a long term of years.

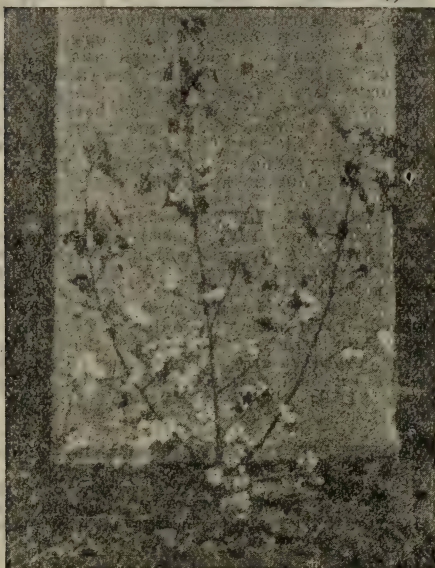
LONG STAPLE COTTON

PRICE 1909 UPLAND LONG STAPLE LINT.—In Nov. 1909, and with scarcely any crop of upland Long Staple, the lint price netted 50 per cent. or more premium Oct. 1910 price is 18 1-2c in Georgia. The lint in Texas, fall 1910, brought 24c per lb. 1911 fall price 17. Our growers report as much yield per acre as with short staple. We have a large demand from Africa for these seed. The home demand too, is heavy with no large seed stock to draw from. This will bring a good demand for the seed for the crop of 1912.

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE.—Has been tremendously advertised. A South Carolina cotton. Yields of one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton producing State. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily; matures 15 per cent. by September; bolls often five locked. Easily gathered; will not fall out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. 12 bales sometimes made to plow. Many plantations in the South made in 1907 100 to 200 bales on the farm. In 1906, 18 1-2 to 19c was the usual Augusta price

of this lint. In 1907, early in Fall, it brought 20c in Boston, and 100 bales sold in Augusta at 18 1-2c. The \$100.00 1906 premium offered by the originator was won by a grower with a stalk of 940 bolls (10 pounds of cotton in the seed per stalk). Stalk was 8 1-2 feet high and branching. Bolls 91 per pound. Lint nearly 1 1-2 inches. Cotton is large branching and fairly late. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 for \$1.60; 10 for \$1.50; 25 for \$1.40.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—(See Out.)—Runs full 1 1-2 to 1 5-8. Considered by the mills as the most desirable cottons raised in the United States. Sea Island excepted. Plants tall, branching pyramidal. Seeds; fuzzy, white small, 80 to 90 to pound. Fairly late.



Allen's Improved Long Staple.

Fall River, Mass., mill recently wrote us concerning this cotton, that it was the best they had ever seen from Mississippi; that it was as long as average Sea Island, and was good enough for thread. Bids on this cotton from Mississippi at the opening of the fall season of 1907 were as high as 35c a pound. In Mississippi and Georgia in 1907 lint brought 30c a pound. 65 bales in October, 1907, sold in Mississippi for 25 1-2. No better Allen's Silk than ours. Price per bushel, Augusta: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.60; 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 bushels at \$1.40.

SUNFLOWER LONG STAPLE—United States Agricultural Department has introduced and exploited this cotton. Our growings are from their seed. U. S. government says: "Yield fully equal to short staple varieties. For 4 years previous to 1906 brought in Mississippi highest price of any cotton, viz.: 14 1-2c to 15 1-2c a pound. 19 per cent. opened September. Bolls medium, 4 to 5 locked, opening well, but not dropping seed cotton; seeds medium to small covered with white fuzz; lint fine, strong; length 1 1-2 inches; seasons early."

In Charleston, 1906, 30 bales sold for 6 1-2c premium. This was ruling price early in fall of 1907. We made this year about Augusta 1 1-2 bales to the acre of Sunflower. This cotton on rich land needs 5 feet rows. We plant sometimes 2 feet in drill and rows 5 to 6 feet. The demand for Sunflower has always been greater than supply. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 at \$1.60; 10 for \$1.50; 25 at \$1.40.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "COLUMBIA" 1 1-4 INCH COTTON LINT.

The greatest desideratum as cotton men all acknowledge here and in England has been for 1 1-4 inch cotton lint. After several years of patient work a 1 1-4 inch cotton has now been developed. It will serve the noblest purpose the world around. The lint is strong and about 1 1-4 inches. The boll is large, about 60 or less to the pound. About the usual size of Russell. The plant is large and branching.

Columbia 1 1-4 Inch Upland Long Staple Cotton—Originated from a hand pollinated boll of Egyptian long staple crossed with Russell. Tall and branching; bolls large; length of staple 1 1-4 inches. As productive as any short staple upland, as tested with 40 varieties. Used in tremendous amounts in Mississippi, in place of Bender cotton, where it fetched in 1910, 26c per lb. Strong staple, large locks; gins 35 per cent. Seed are white and green, occasionally black seed. This is caused by its ancestors, one being Russell. 7c and 8c per lb. often fetched for this cotton over short staple, fetching in 1910, 22c to 26c per lb., in 1911, 17 to 20c. Vicksburg, Miss., the heart of the boll weevil country, reports 1911, 420 lbs. of lint cotton per acre from first picking, 50 lbs. second picking—an amazing yield for boll weevil lands as is seen; reports also lint 1 1-4 which sold at a premium this year of 5c to 6c a lb. There is \$25,000,000.00 of Egyptian cotton yearly imported to the U. S. for our mills. Columbia and Keenan 1 1-4 inch cottons are almost perfect substitutes for Egyptian cotton. The importance of this cotton therefore is seen when we repeat that these American 1 1-4 inch lint are largely used in Massachusetts mills, and are in large demand in South Carolina, three mills of one million dollar capital each are now using them. Price 1 peck, 75c.; 1 bushel, \$1.85; 5 bushels, \$1.75; 25 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, \$1.50.

WILLET'S SPECIAL KEENAN UPLAND

1 1-4 INCH LONG STAPLE COTTON—Originated from a hand pollinated boll of Egyptian long staple, and early white seeded big boll Jones. This tends to be a cluster cotton, not such rank growth as Columbia. The especial value of it, is that it is two weeks earlier than Columbia, and will prove therefore of tremendous value in the boll weevil district. Strong, wiry, uniform staple; full 1 1-4 to 1 3-8 inch lint; boll large 9-16 in diameter and 1 3-4 in length. As tested 1910 with some three dozen short staples, it proved to be as productive as any. Planted May 15th, stalks grew 200 bolls opened and picked by Nov. 5th. Only about ten days later than King and Simpkins. The lint show the strongest of all the 1 1-4 inch cottons. 85 to 90 per cent of these bolls are five locks. Large jointed. Lint does not fall out. Very large white seed and homogeneous.

Price: One peck, 75c.; 1 bushel, \$1.85; 5 bushels, \$1.75; 25 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, \$1.50.

SEA ISLAND COTTON—*Gossypium barbadense* L.)—42 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1 5-8 or 1 3-4 to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant 1-2 bushel to acre in row—5 feet rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons off the South Carolina-Georgia coasts are known all over the world. We get our seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles interior, yet seed must come annually from coast or lint is not so long. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-lb bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 pounds of seed. This lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. The lint from which our seed came brought this past season 45c a pound, and 55c a pound the year previous, showing its high quality. Highest priced cotton lint in the world. A sample of this lint shown in the city in 1906 proved 2 inches in length, and was declared, by experts, the finest Sea Island lint ever in Augusta. It is almost indistinguishable from silk. In spite of the Sea Island Seed Trust, we offer finest seed. We do not use seed from South Gorgia or Florida—the lint being short and inferior. One bushel (42 lbs.) \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.90; 10 bushels, at \$1.80; 25 bushels, at \$1.75 per bushel.

SEA ISLAND—ANTI WILT—The wilt disease which is devastating large portions of our land and which makes impossible in these lands the growing of upland cottons, and which is the same disease that attacks Water Melons, Cow Peas and various gar-

den plants—we find this disease also in the Sea Island fields and it is a serious problem that is growing. The only resources is to use Sea Island cotton Seed Anti Wilt, just as in uplands we use Dillon Cotton seed which is anti-wilt. This Anti Wilt Sea Island has been bred now some six or eight years by the United States Government and serves a most noble purpose.

The grade of our immune cotton is known as "extra fine;" lint last season sold for 45c; yield 32 to 35 lbs. of seed cotton. It is a hardy cotton; a fine bearer. Made as much as 326 lbs. of lint per acre last year, on lands that for three years had proven practically absolute failures on Sea Island cotton growing on account of "wilt."

The lint from this in every way is the same as our best Sea Island cotton seed, 42 lbs. to the bushel. The seed are small and black. Our grower reports: gives 32 lbs. to 100; made this year 400 lbs. lint per acre. Price: 1 peck, \$1.00; 1 bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, \$2.50; large amounts, \$2.25 per bushel.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

We shall carry in stock this season seed of finest types of Egyptian seed cotton, and will give descriptions and data on application, and in length are long staple to semi-long—though not so long as Sea Island. 1 1-2 to 1 5-8 inches. The lint is imported to serve for special weave purposes. Premium, 7c per pound over upland Mid. Get U. S. Agricultural Circular No. 29 on Egyptian Cotton. Prices on Egyptian seed. One peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.



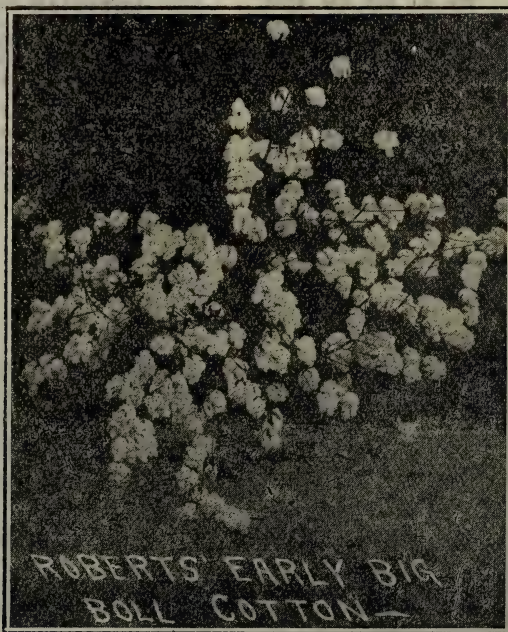
Sea Island Anti Wilt Growing on Wilt Infested Land.

NEW VARIETIES OF COTTONS

Roberts' Big Boll Cotton—(See Cut)—Short Staple Early for Boll Weevil Lands, very prolific. The Originator has worked for several years improving this cotton by careful selection of plants and seed. Leaf medium size, not so large as the Cleveland and other Big Boll varieties. Bolls large five lock with medium seed. 35 Bolls to 1-lb. seed cotton. Gins forty-one per cent. The stalk is branching in growth, having five or six primary limbs. The first limbs start from the main stalk near the ground, long and well fruited to the end. Having a tap root six inches longer than any other cotton, makes it a very valuable drought and storm resistant cotton. One of the important features of this new cotton is the formation of the Bolls. Bolls lean to the side and down, do not stand straight up as

1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bus., \$1.25; 25 bus., \$1.10; 100 bus., \$1.00.

BOSTWICK'S BIG BOLL—Prolific Cotton.—Improvement over Dongola and Poulnot Cotton. Much earlier, more prolific and harder than either of the other old types. Most uniform variety, very popular where grown, plant large, branching from a few inches above the ground continuing to the top. Bolls extra large, 50 bolls making a pound of seed cotton, gins 38 to 40 per cent. Cotton maturing well, scarcely no faulty or defective bolls, grows very thick on the limbs. Leaves very small letting the sunshine to the bolls which adds to the opening qualities and lessening the liabilities of rotting. Large per cent. of fields this season opened by August 20th. A



do other cottons, burr takes all the beating of the rain and shields the lint from the weather. Burr curves inward, rim of each lobe burr opening and curling back. Along edges are needle points or thorns that hold fast to the lint preventing it being blown out during severe wind storms. Easily picked by drawing straight down not side ways. Price, 1 bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus., \$2.00; 25 to 50 bus., \$1.75.

HARTSVILLE BIG BOLL—Staple 1 1-16 to 1 1-8 inch.—Known also as Coker. This cotton is strong staple, is a cross between Egyptian and a big boll white seeded cotton. Is the same as Columbia or Keenen except that it is 1 1-16 to 1 1-8 inch shorter in length. Many mills use just this cotton. It brings several cents premium over middling cotton. This cotton is largely sold and used.

grower says, "I observe further in cotton that will make a bale to a bale and a half per acre and has never been picked; there is none on the ground although there has been several heavy rains since it opened. 'The earliness of this New Variety Big Boll Cotton renders it most valuable to Boll Weevil stricken territory. This cotton should be largely used through La., Miss., Texas, and Mexico. A large farmer reports, 'I have been farming twenty-five years. I have tried every variety of cotton with any reputation, but find Bostwick's Big Boll, Prolific Cotton far superior to any that I have ever seen.' Price of seed, (30 lbs. per bushel.) Sack lots, \$2.50 a bus.; 10 to 15 bus., \$2.00 a bus.; 25 to 50 bus., \$1.50 a bus.; 100 Bushel lots, at \$1.25; Car lots, \$1.10 a bus. All sacked in new 100 pound sacks.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

SPRAY MACHINES, ETC.

We are agents for Gould Sprays. Carry full line in stock. Parts for repairs and nozzles, any style. Write for catalogue and prices on large outfits.

Gould's Fruitall—Figure 1188; Leads 5-ply, extra barrel, \$11.00; without barrel, \$9.00.

Gould's Ponomia, 1100, Powerful large; no barrel, \$12.75.

Gould's Bucket Spray—Figure 561½, one 3-foot hose, \$6.00.

Gould's Bucket Spray, 1128, \$4.50.

Gould's Barrel Cart, 1133, \$10.00.

Gould's Monarch Spray, 1506; 2-inch cyl., \$20.75; 2½-inch, \$26.50.

Gould's Spray Tank, 1380, \$21.00.

Gould's Extension Rods, 1437; brass lined; \$3.50.

Hose—Best 5-ply, 15c. foot.

Auto Spray Pumps—(Best Knapsack Spray), Brass; 5 gallon size, \$5.50; Galv. Iron, \$4.50.

Fountain Compound Air Sprayer (Lowell's)—The latest and most improved Sprayer for truckers and small orchards; each, complete, \$6.00.

Lowell No. 112 Hand Spray—50c; doz. \$4.00.

Lowell No. 115 Continuous Hand Spray—75c; dozen, \$7.50.

Lowell No. 108 Dust Blow Hand Spray—60c; dozen, \$6.00.

Lowell No. 101 Glass Tank Sprayer, Hand—60c; dozen, \$6.00.

Success White Wash Spray Machine—The only spray pump we know that can be used successfully for white washing; six pumps in one. Each complete. Galv. Iron, \$8.00; Brass, \$10.50.

Ripley's White Washer, No. 106—6 gallon, Galv. Iron, \$8.00; No. 115, Galv. Iron, 15 gals., \$13.00.

Tennent's Spray Atomizers—Small size, 40c. large 75c.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS ETC.

HAY BALERS.

Dixie Belt Power Hay Baler—(Mounted)—Can bale 300 bales corn stover per day. Price f.o.b. Augusta, \$350. Get literature.

Famous Little Giant Horse Power—Capacity per day, 100 to 150 bales per day per man. Get literature and certificates. Price f.o.b. Augusta, mounted, \$90.00; unmounted, \$65.00.

DeLaval Cream Separators—(Augusta Agency)—We carry in stock:

No. 4, Capacity guaranteed 135 lbs. per hour \$40.00

No. 10, Capacity guaranteed 335 lbs. per hour \$65.00

If interested in larger sizes, or dairy supplies write us and get literature.

PEERLESS PEA HULLERS.

Hulls velvet beans, cow peas, sorghums, No. 2, \$25; No. 3, \$30; No. 4, \$100.

DIXIE PEA HULLERS.

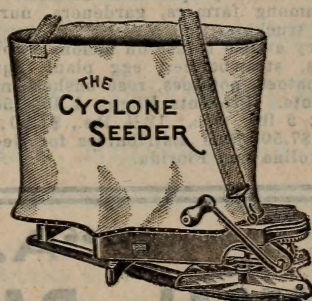
No. 1—Capacity, 5 to 8 bushels per hour, \$25.00.

Koger Bean and Pea Thresher—For threshing cow peas, soy beans, etc., from the mown vines; also threshes oats and wheat. On skids and mounted. Get literature and prices.

Chatham Fan Mills—Separates and cleans; with bagger, for farm and garden seeds, \$35.00.

Christen Seed Sowers, \$1.00.

Cyclone Broadcast Seeder—Perfect in distribution, strong and mechanically constructed. Has automatic cut off and regulator. Price, \$1.50. (See cut.)

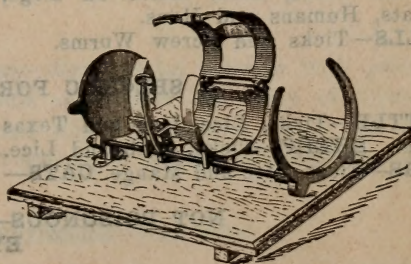


BOSTROMS FARM LEVELS.

No. 1, \$10.00; No. 2, \$15.00.

Special for terracing and ditching.

ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS.



No. 2—7 to 9 inches.....\$1.75

No. 3—Long Green, 7½ to 12 in..... 2.00

Asparagus Knives—Each50

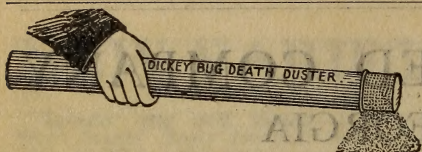
Pruning Shears—No. 1, 50c.; No. 4..... .25

Rockdale Pruners—(Two Hands)..... .75

Giant Grass Hooks—Each50

Lawn Mowers—All sizes from \$3.25 to \$150.

Get literature.

**BUG DEATH DUSTERS.**

Practical, cheap and effective, for applying **BUG DEATH**. Dry to garden vegetables and small areas of potatoes. Price, 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

BUG DEATH

Bug Death contains no Paris Green or Arsenic in any form. Is an efficient insecticide and free from poisons. Will not injure foliage of tender plants when freely used. May be applied dry or in solution. Easily applied and does not wash off the leaves. Is safe to use as it is non-poisonous to people and animals. The favorite among farmers, gardeners, nurserymen and truckers.

The very article to use on melons, cabbage, cucumbers, strawberries, egg plant, squash, beets, tomatoes, potatoes, rose bushes and all house plants. Prevents Blight, 1 lb. 15c.; 3 lbs., 35c.; 5 lbs., 50c.; 12½ lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs. keg, \$7.50. Sole distributors for Georgia South Carolina and Florida.



Pat Mar. 16 & Nov. 9, 1897

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

Manufacturers

CONTAGION RAT DEATH—What Poison, Traps and Cats have failed to do, is now done by a microbe. The rat is doomed! Rat or mouse eating it immediately catches a disease which is contagious, and is fatal in seven or fourteen days. This contagion is spread by the rat among the others—the whole tribe is exterminated! All evidence has shown it to be harmless to man and domestic animals. Price: One box, post-paid, 50c.; wholesale, 1 dozen, \$4.00, f.o.b. Augusta. Get circular and testimonials.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG MANGE CURE—50c.; 1 dozen, \$4.00; 1 gross, \$48.00; less 20 per cent. delivered. Temporarily, ¼ gross same price. We are sole owners and manufacturers.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG SOAP—20c.; 1 dozen, \$1.40; 1 gross, \$16.80; less 15 per cent. delivered. Sole owners.

“A. P. K.”**ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER**

DESTROYER OF ALL PARASITE, INSECT, VERMIN, PESTS.

KILLS—Fleas, Lice, Mites on Dogs, Cats, Humans and Hens.
KILLS—Ticks and Screw Worms.

KILLS—Cockroaches, Bedbugs, Ants,
KILLS—The Microbes of Itch, Mange and Scab.

A SPECIFIC FOR THE FOLLOWING.

CATTLE—Ticks, Lice, Itch and Texas Fever. **SHEEP**—Ticks, Scab and Lice. **DOGS**—Fleas, Lice and Mange. **CATS**—

Fleas. **FOWLS**—Lice. **HOGS**—Eczema, Mange, Lice and Cholera. **HORSES**—Mange, Itch, Lice and Galls.

NOT POISONOUS—DOES NOT HURT EYES.

NOTE—“A. P. K.” leaves the skin of the animal soft and odorless; and leaves his hair pliable and silky. The most useful remedy on the farm.

Get full circular and directions. Mix 1 part A. P. K. to 50 to 100 parts water. **PRICE**—Pint, 30c.; quart, 50c.; gallon, \$1.25; barrel, \$1.00 gallon.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

A BOON TO ALL DOG OWNERS.

Cartwright's Acme Mange Cure.

A wonderful discovery for the quick and absolute cure of Mange the scourge of the kennel and dread of the dog owner everywhere. Absolutely Non-Poisonous, and the one and only infallible cure for all skin diseases on dogs and all domestic animals. Our Guarantee Behind Every Sale. You are the judge. It is does not do all we claim for it, under our plain directions and under an honest trial, **your money back** on request. Price, 50c. per bottle; dozen, \$4.00; 1 gross, \$48.00, less 20 per cent. delivered.



CARTWRIGHT'S DOG AND TOILET SOAP—A valuable soap, which should be used by every dog owner in the country. It prevents all skin diseases, improves the coat, and is a valuable exterminator of insects and parasites on all domestic animals. A preparation of the most soothing remedies known to the medical profession, yet fatal to parasites and disease germs, and a soap equally efficacious in the treatment of all skin diseases, whether in man or beast. 50c. per box of 3 cakes; 1 cake, 20c., postpaid, 25c.; dozen, \$1.40; 1 gross, \$16.80, less 15 per cent. delivered.

Address, N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Augusta, Ga., Manufacturers and Props.

THE COTTON SHIPPING INDUSTRY

N. L. Willet Seed Company, Augusta, Ga.

COTTON MARKING INKS, BRUSHES AND COTTON STENCILS.

Rex Brand Cotton Marking Ink—Indelible colors. Green, Black, Purple, Crimson, Blue. Get circular. Marks or Brands Cotton. These goods universally used here by Augusta Cotton Factors, Shippers and Exporters and by Compresses through the South. No man marking or branding cotton bales can afford to do without it.

Large size 2½ lbs. enough to make 50 gallons ink, \$2.50; 5 packages, \$2.25 each; 10 packages, \$2.00 each; small size, enough for 10 gal. ink, 75c; (postpaid, 85c.)

COTTON STENCILS—Cut on tin or copper—Get Special Circular with prices and description as follows: 1st Initials of shipper and ditto of Cotton Factor with "To" between; 2d "Head Brand" shippers name; 3rd Alphabet strung on wire frame; 4th Numerals 1 to 12; 5th Alphabet 27 letters.

COTTON MARKING BRUSHES—Post Paid.

National No. 2.....	25c	Nabob, each	60c
Mobile, each	85c	Sterling, No. 3.....	45c
Krabo, each	70c	Sterling, No. 2.....	35c

BRANDING BRUSHES—(With handles or without), each 25c.; ½ doz. \$1.25; doz. \$2.25.

INSECTICIDES

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., AUGUSTA

SPRAY LITERATURE—Let us mail you "Gould's How to Spray," shows when and how to spray and gives data in peach tree spraying, as against San Jose scale. Get circular with formula.

LIME SULPHUR WASH—For peach tree spraying as against San Jose scale. The formula is 50 gallons of water, 16-lbs. of sulphur, 21 lbs. of unslacked lime (salt is omitted). Boiled with steam, sulphur can be put into the solution in 30 minutes; boiled otherwise it requires 1½ to 2 hours. In the average orchard 650 trees require 1 barrel of sulphur (250 lbs.) and 1 4-5 bbls. of lime (total about 328 lbs) general average per tree 1 1-3 gallons of solution. See price on Sulphur and Lime below. Write for Spray Outfit Book.

FLOUR SULPHUR—1 lb., 10c.; 5 lbs. 35c.; 100 lbs., at 4c.; bbl. (250 lbs.) 3¼c.; 500 lbs., at 3¼c.; half-ton lots, \$2.95; 1 ton lots, \$2.85 per 100 lbs.

FRESH LIME—The best Rose Lime, \$1.15 per bbl.

"LION BRAND" COLD LIME SULPHUR WASH—(Prepared in bbls.) 50 gals. to bbl., mix 1 gal. of Sol. to 10 gals. of water. Price: 1 bbl., \$11.50; 3 bbls., \$11.35; 10 to 25 bbls., \$11.00. Get special prices on car lots, 60 bbls. 1 gal can, 75c.

ARSENATE LEAD—For Potato Bugs and Leaf Eating Insects; 1 lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. kegs., 15c.; 10 and 25 lbs. kegs, 13c.; 50 lbs., 12c.; 100 lbs. kegs, 10¼c. 1 to 5 lbs to 100 gallons water.

FOR SUMMER SPRAYING—No brand of factory made or home made Lime Sulphur Solution is safe to be used on peach trees as a summer spray. For apples, pears and plums for Summer Spraying, use Lion Brand Cold Lime Sulphur wash, 30 to 40 gallons of water to one gallon of solution.

PARIS GREEN—In ¼ lb. 15c each or 50c per lb.; in ½ lb., 25c each, or 45c. per lb.; 1 lb. 40c. Wet method, 1 lb. Paris Green to 1 lb. Lime in 100 gallons to 150 gallons of water; or 1 oz. to 6 gallons of water. Dry method; mix 100 lbs. of Paris green with 100 lbs. unslacked lime, and dust plants when dew is on.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—For Fungus Roots, Blights, Mildews, etc. Dry materials enough for 1 barrel, 75c.

WHALE OIL SOAP—For Lice and Delicate Larvae and San Jose Scale: 1-lb., 15c.; 25 lbs., 10c.; 50 lbs. or more, 9c. 1-lb to 5 gallons water.

RESIN WASH—For chewing insects on plants with smooth leaves. Dry material for 1 barrel, 75c.

WATER SOLUBLE PETROLEUM—For San Jose Scale; 1-gal. cans, 75c.; 5 gals., 65c.; 10 gals., 60c.; 50 gals., 1 barrel, 50c.

LEMON OIL—An oil that is readily soluble in water with on order, effectually destroying insects and all parasites without injury to plants or foliage. Largely used by nurserymen on all kinds of house plants. Directions for using on cans, ½ pint, 25c.; pint, 40c.; quart 75c.; ½ gal., \$1.25; gal., \$2.00.

HORICUM—For San Jose Scale; a Lime Sulphur and Salt Solution, ready prepared for parties with small orchards; 1 gal. cans, \$1.00.

HAMMONDS SLUG SHOT—For Potato Bugs and other Insects on vegetables and flowers. 1-lb. packages, 15c.; 5-lb. packages, 35c.; 10-lb. packers, 60c.; 15 per cent. discount to the trade.

BUG DEATH DUSTERS—Handy little machine for applying Bug Death. Each 25c.; doz. \$2.00.

BUG DEATH—Distributing Agents for Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Ask your dealer for Bug Death, kills all bugs on plants and flowers. See page 72.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP—For Spraying flowers, vines, and vegetables for insects, such as lice, red spider, etc. 3-oz. cakes, 10c.; 8-oz. cakes, 20c.; 10 lbs. \$3.00. 25 per cent. discount to the trade.

BLUE STONE (Copper Sulphur)—For solutions; prevents smut in wheat; 1 lb., 15c.; 5 lbs., 60c.; 100 lbs., 11c.

BISULPHIDE CARBON—For Weevils, 1-lb., 35c.

CHLORIDE OF LIME—1-lb., 15c.; 10 lbs., at 12c.

FORMALDEHYDE SULPHUR TORCHES—For fumigating; each, 25c.; dozen, \$2.00.

DALMATION INSECT POWDER—1 lb. 40c.; 5 lbs., at 30c.

TOBACCO DUST—1 lb., 10c.; 5 lbs. at 5c.; 25 lbs., at 4c.

TOBACCO STEMS—Same price as Dust

FISH OIL—For Flies, Fleas and Gnats; gallon, 60c.

APTERITE—Soil fumigant. Kills grubs, tree root lice, peach root borers, Keg, 112 lbs. \$6.50; 5 lbs., at 20c. lb.; 10 lbs., at 16c.; 25 lbs. at 13c. Get Circular.

COOPER'S FLUIDS—V 1, V 2, V 3, all 1-gals., \$3.00; 1-qt. \$1.00. For San Jose Scale, mix 1 gal. to 100 gallons water. Get circular.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—Prevents ants and other insects from climbing trees; 1-lb. cans, 25c.

CARBOLIC ACID—Crude, 1 gal. in can, 65c.; bulk, 50c. gal.

"TIXOL" FOR TICK ERADICATION—Concentrated, mixes immediately; far cheaper and better than oils. Endorsed by U. S. Animal Industry Dept. A Test at the big Taft ranch, Texas, resulted in the finest endorsement and an order for 500 gallons.

Directions—Mix 1 gallon "Tixol" in 100 gallons of water and spray. Price: 1 gal., \$2.00. Guaranteed. Get Literature.

SUN BEAM KEROSENE OIL—(Willet's Brand)—Georgia test Water White. 13c per gallon, per barrel; put up in best kerosene oil barrels.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Mix 30 to 50 parts of water to one part Animal Parasite Killer. Pint, 30c.; quart, 50c.; gallon, \$1.25; barrel, \$1.00 a gallon. Kills fleas, on dogs, cats, etc., kills lice on human or lower animals, kills mites and ants, ticks, screw worms and parasites of scab, itch and mange.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Ideal Germicide Disinfectant, Deodorizer, Antiseptic and Purifier. Non-Poisonous. Agreeable, Refreshing Odor. Dilute 1 part to 50 or 100 of water as per directions. 1 pint bottle 20c.; 1 quart bottle, 35c.; 1 gallon can, \$1.00; barrel, 75c. gallon.